JPRS 77640 20 March 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2378



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#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

#### PRESIDENT STEVENS PRAISES REGIONAL COOPERATION

#### Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Excerpt] President Siaka Stevens yesterday cited air transportation and medical and rice research as being among a number of areas in which the expertise provided by regional organisations could be utilised for the benefit of the region and the continent as a whole.

Regional organisations, he therefore pointed out, must coordinate their activities so that progress and development will be effected.

He was addressing 14 (fourteen) Heads of Regional Organisations in West Africa who called on him at the State House.

The President reaffirmed Sierra Leone's commitment towards the success of regional organisations in the African continent.

Earlier, the Secretary-General of the Mano River Union, Dr Ernest Eastman told the President that the organisations had for the past few days been pursuing concrete means and measures for achieving and harmonising West African interregional cooperation.

He caid they had been looking into Marine Transport; intensification of food production; establishment of a data bank; the fight against bird pest; agronomic research; water management and rice cultivation, harmonising Customs arrangements and publishing a Liaison bulletin to facilitate exchange of information between member states.

All these endeavours Dr Eastman said, will be concretised through a Charter of Cooperation which will shortly be ready for adoption.

Their visit to State House, he said, was to pay homage and respect to President Stevens as host and current chairman of the OAU, as well as to congratulate him for these distinctions.

On behalf of the group he extended best wishes to the president and expressed the hope that God would continue to endow him with strength, so that as one of Africa's few elders of such vast experience, he would always bear upon the problems of our continent and our times.

At the ceremony were the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr J.E. Laverse and the Deputy Secretary General, Mano River Union, Dr Sheku Sesay.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SIERRA LEONE, LIBERIA, GUINEA TO SET UP JOINT AIRLINE SERVICE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 24 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text] Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea are to set up a joint airline service.

According to competent sources the proposal had already been accepted in principle by the Ministerial Council of the Mano River Union the regional economic community of all three countries.

And if the September meeting of the Council in Guinea gives the proposal the final green light nationals of all three countries will be trained at the school of aviation now being built in Conakry by the Guinean Government.

It would also mean a take-over of the school by the Roberts Flight Information Region which comprises the three member states.

Although it is not yet known whether the joint service will take the form of the now defunct East African Airways its formation will nevertheless intensify the fierce regional competition between Nigeria Airways and Ghana Airways.

Financial details and contributions of member states in the event of a final takeover of the aviation school are being worked out by the Secretariat.

Each country according to MRU sources is to pay within three months her share of Le129 388.

Apart from the joint airline service member states are also considering the implementation of regional VHF (Very High Frequency) systems for air and ground communications.

Sophisticated aviation equipment as well as satellite technique in civil aviation communications within the region have been included in the entire package.

Apart from the competition the joint airline service will help cushion the soaring fares of airlines operating out of Africa by multinationals like UTA KLM and British Caledonian.

#### MOZAMBICAN LABOR OFFICIAL PRAISES ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

TRADE unions in Zimbabwe have an advantage over their countarparts in Mozambique the leader of the Mozambique trade union movement, Mr Augusto Macamb, said this week after attending the inaugural meeting of the ZCTU.

Mr Macamo said the Monambican trade union movement had no bread base from which to launch an offensive on exploitative practices when Mozambique schleved independence.

Trade union membership in colonial Mozambique had been restricted to whites, "assimilador" (those who were granted honorary white status) and blacks with a minimum of standard four education.

As 95 percent of the population was at that time illiterate, "there was no broad base to work from", Mr Macamo said.

After Freilmo's victory in 1976, however, "productive councils" were established and these formed the basis for Mosambique's present day labour movement.

The structure of production councils had been astablished on district and provincial levels in all Mosambique's 10 provinces and embraced mining, agricultural and commercial sectors.

The production councils worked olecely with national literacy promotion bodies, "and indeed, annual economic figures published side-by-side with literacy achievements", My Macamo said.

He said Mommbique would strive to consolidate links with the ECTU, whose recent conference had been "a positive step and a great success in counteracting disruptive and counter-productive forces".

### EEC'S WEST AFRICA POLICY EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 p 452

[Text]

INITIAL contacts aimed at upgrading the European Community's contributions to regional projects being undertaken in West Africa were held in Brussels recently between representatives of the European Commission and members of the Mano River Union and the Community of Frenchspeaking West African States -CEAO Discussions are also expected with the Economic Community of West African States - ECOWAS The European Development Fund, the EEC's aid and lending institution for member countries of the Lome Convention has earmarked almost 600m EUA (1 ELA=\$1.3) for financing regional projects in the ACP ountries Of this total, about 20m EUA to 140m EUA will be spent on West African regional projects

The delegation from the Mano River Union that visited EEC Commission headquarters on February 17, was headed by the deputy secretary-general of the organisation, Mr Shellou M. Sesas The MRU is current - looking for international financing for the construction of a bitumised road linking Freetown in Sierra Leone to Monrovia in Liberia Cost estimates undertaken by a Germany consultancy firm put the financing requirements of the project at about \$60m. Aid is expected from Germany and the African Development Bank. although it is still not clear just how much of the total sum each donor will be able to contribute

While interested in the MR proposals, the Commission wil. have to decide whether to put in money into a new project or whether to give preference to on-going project, in the area Co-operation with the MRU under the first Lome Convention has heen deemed satisfactory by European Commission experts who note that a total of 5m EUA were spent by the EDF in MRU-sponsored regional projects over the last five years. The amount of new aid given by the EEC to the MRL will also depend on the other regional projects submitted for EEC approval by the West African countries

The CEAO, for its part, has already put in a request for additional financing from the European Community for the Research Centre for Solar Energy (CRES project) which will be set up by the CEAO with its headquarters in Bamako, Mali

A delegation from the CRES visited European Commission headquarters in Brussels, February 18, for the formal launching of a feasibility study designed to study various aspects of the proposed centre. The study, being undertaken by a Franco-German consortium, is expected to be ready by October this year, when the decirion to go-ahead with the implementation of the actual project will be taken by the CEAO. in consultation with the European Community, France and Germany he EEC has already put in 100,000 EUA for the financing of

the study and is also expected to be represented on the supervisors committee set up by the CEAO countries to oversee the actual carrying out of the study

A delegation from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will be in Brussels. February 24, to discuss the possibility of EEC aid to a new telecommunication link being planned by the 16 member countries Technical studies on the project have been drawn up by a German firm, although a final appraisal of the total cost of the scheme is still to be drawn up Commission experts indicate that the project will involve the ungrading of existing links; and the construction of new telecommunication links between ECOWAS capitals

The project will be the most important to be financed by the European Community in cooperation with ECOWAS Presions and for ECOWAS-backed projects from the EEC totalled a modest \$90.000 EUA, and included financing for the recent Investors Forum in Dakar, and help for readjustments in the regions customs tariff

# **EIB** promises

1980 saw a marked increase in the operations of the European Investment Bank (EIB) in the Atrican, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries which are members of the Lome Convention according to a recently released

assessment of EIB activity last year Bank operations in the ACP rune to 137 8m. EUA, compared with 86 4m. EUA in 1979. The Bank therefore exhausted the full amount of finance (489m. EUA) earmarked for EIB operations in the ACP under the limit Lome Convention.

Major beneficiaries of EIB enamiance in West Africa included the following countries

Nigeria: which received 25m EUA for the strengthening of the power supply system in the Lagor

Senegal: an E1B loan of 18.4m EUA for a chemical plant at Taiba and M Boa and a groundnut oil mill at Assumption

moll at Assumether
Upper Valta: 11 5m EUA for
the teopening of a gold mine at
Privata. 10 the South of
Ourseadogou

Every Coast: 10m ELA for the financing of small and medium scale industrial and tourism ventures and the construction of a flour mill.

Guinea: 4 nm. El A for the madernisation of an alumina works to the worth of Connairy and a study on expansion possibilities at the same plant.

Cape Verde: 3 5m ELA for the construction of a repair yard for fishing session.

A further I Im E L A was drawn from risk capital mainly for pre-investment studies on industrial tourism mining and energy sector projects in the Comorns. The Gambia, Chana, Leviston, Sonnalia, Tanzania and Zaire

#### Food aid

AN AMBITIOUS new EEC tond and programme including meta-ared assistance for a number of African countries, was drawn up recently by the EEC executive commission in an effort to keep to the earlier promises of increased food and for Third World countries the Commission has recommended

that the European Community's food and on 1981 should include 927 663 tonnes of wheat, 150,000 tonnes of milk powder and 45,000 tonnes of butteroil. The total cost of the programme is put at 604m EUA. The Commission's proposals will be studied by ministers from the 10 European countries in the coming months.

European experts have been encouraged by the outcome of the recent European Parliament debate on world hunger and the effect this has had on a number of European governments who have been reluctant in the past to either increase food aid or to make it a more permanent feature of the EEC's development policy As such the Community's lood aid has been programmed on annual basis, leading to Third World complaints that they never know just how much to expect from the Community Descriping countries stress that such uncertainty presents them from undertaking large scale development projects which would include EEC found and

Ministers agreed on the need for multi-annual food aid programmes at a special meeting held in Brussels late last year. They also underlined that such aid should be linked to on-going rural development programmes in the Third World, of to food stocking strategies currently being implemented by a number of developing countries Priority about also be given to triangular operation allowing the EEC to hus fond in a Third World country for distribution in another neighbouring country. The Community is also considering the prosubility of including a number of new products such as sugar. regerable oils and meat, in its annual food aid programmes. Once approved by EEC ministers, these proposals should go a long was in stepping up the effectiveness of EFC food aid

FREE MOVEMENT ACROSS BORDERS SEEN AROUSING 'LATENT XENOPHOBIA'

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 p 419

[Text]

LAUDABLE as the principle of the free movement of peoples may be it has been one of the historical sticking points in relations between nations. Part of the reason is that foreigners make convenient scapegoats for domestic political problems.

Throughout West Africa, and particularly in Nigeria, the question of the free movement of peoples has become a major point of debate. Most recently, the ECOWAS protocol on the free movement provided for the entry without visa for a period of three months for any citizen of a member state which was also a signatory. Nigeria signed but some of the public comment in recent weeks indicates that it was a reluctant step for many

In the past few months there have been three separate issues which have brought the immigration problem into the limelight in Nigeria. As a result of the war in Chad there has been an influx of refugees, especially into Borno State. Most are encamped at Maidugun There allegiances are uncertain and the camps have been a suitable breeding ground for those who wish to stir up support for one Chadian faction or another. One such example was the unusual activity in Borno State by the expelled Libyan Ambassador to Lagos. The refugees are still there and a constant reminder to the government and the public of the exposure of that frontier of Nigeria to a highly unstable situation.

Then in December the rioting in Kano took place causing the death of an unspecified number of people estimates vary from 1,000 to 10 times that number. The causes were attributed to alien "fanatics". Much has been made of the man from Cameroon and of countless other nationals. In Lagos one can hear the proverbial man in the street attribute the rioting to "these aliens".

Now, there is publicity about the Ghanaians who live in Nigeria. One hears people talk of the Ghanaian "invasion" and many have been encouraged to go home. What does all this mean? Is there a pattern one can impose to analyse the phenomenon of the migrant and the manner in which he is treated in his host country?

Nigeria, in this context, is in an unusual position. It is in a sense West Africa's land of opportunity. Whether Nigerians like it nor not, their country attracts the foreigner. It is large, it offers scope for initiative, it is a market unparalleled in Africa. Thus the Ghanaian might esape the misery that he may feel at home by going to Nigeria, the Chadian refuges will go anywhere, and since there are historical ties with Borno State it is natural that Maiduguri, which is anyway an important commercial centre for that corner of central Africa, should be the alternative. The trader will come from Niger to sell his livestock in Kano. The naira is a strong currency and attractive to him. The religious prophet sees in Nigeria a large country in which to prosyletise.

The fact is that African borders are based on lines drawn on a map at a European conference and not on ethnic realities. True freedom of movement might help to iron out the anomalies that the freezing of these borders by the OAU has caused.

It is not surprising, however, that one should observe signs of latent xenophobia. Nationhood and statehood in Africa are still fragile things which have to be tended with care. It is therefore easy to turn to the foreigner and blame him for one's internal ills. To what extent are such events like the Kano riots a sympton of a certain malaise within Nigeria? How many Nigerians formed part of this "fanatical" contingent? What were they really complaining against? These are difficult questions, but ones which any responsible government has to seek to answer. It is to be hoped that the Commission of Enquiry into the Kano riots will offer an explanation.

In Ivory Coast one has almost the reverse position to that in Nigeria. This is a country whose successful economic condition is largely due to the contribution of the foreign labourer—like the Mossi or the Malian. When economic conditions deteriorate, there are outbreaks of spontaneous kenophobia. Last year the Mauritanians were attacked in Abidjan when bread prices rose in 1969 it was the Mossi who suffered.

The Mossi have left Upper Volta because their own country offers them too little. The Senegalese and the Malians leave for France for the same reason. They vote with their feet. They will continue to do so, whether there is international agreement on the free movement of people of people.

This de facto free movement of people has been a fact of life in West Africa for decades, even centuries. To ratify a protocol on the free movement of people in ECOWAS is to offer official endorsement of an age-old phenomenon rather than to encourage a new one. It is only when individual countries can offer sufficient attractions to those of their citizens who otherwise feel the need to leave, that the questions of migration can begin to be resolved. There is also no way one can ever prevent politicians attacking strangers in their society to advance their own ambitions or to cover up their errors.

NEEDS OF ADB -- The African Development Bank (ADB), will need between 0.89 billion and one billion Naira to augment its fund for the 1982-86 period. These figures were given by the ADB President, Hr Wills D. Mung'omba when he held talks with the Nigerian Pinance Minister, Mr Victor Masi. According to the ADB president, the United States is not expected to participate in the activities of the bank, although Africa needs US assistance. He urged Nigeria to use her influence to persuade the USA to partic pate. The 46 ADS members are looking to Nigeria to ratify the capital stock programme. The ADB President said that there were difficulties in obtaining funds from the capital markets because of high interest rates. Mr Hung'omba defined the ADB aim as giving loans to less developed countries to facilitate their development. He added that the ADB lending capacity would be increased the next few years. In reply, Hr Masi said the Federal Government was determined to ensure the success of the ADB by giving it all necessary co-operation. He told the ADB President that his ministry had made recommendations to President Shehu Shagari on the certification of the opening of the capital stock to enable non-African countries to participate in the bank. He suggested that allocation of the Bank's fund should depend on the country's size and not on the project size, to enable all countries to benefit from its activities. The Executive Director of the ADB in Nigeria, Mr B.N. Unachukwu, accompanied Mr Mung'omba at the talks. Text | [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 p 465]

LIBYANS KILLED IN CHAD--It was learned from a well-informed source in Paris on Wednesday, 4 March, that during a skirmish with Hissene Habre's North Armed Forces (FAN) 16 Libyan and other foreign officers, including 2 East German officers, were killed at Abeche, in eastern Chad, at the end of January. This skirmish took place during a FAN commando raid on a Libyan command post. It apparently also caused the death of several NCO's and enlisted men. However, neither the number nor the nationality of the other officers killed during the attack has been reported. [Excerpt] [LDO91059 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 81 p 5]

DIOUF TO VISIT MOROCCO--Senegalese President Abdou Diouf is to pay an official visit to Morocco beginning on 26 March, according to an official communique published yesterday in Dakar. The Senegalese head of state will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Houstapha Niasse, Higher Education Minister Djibril Sene and Commerce Minister Falilou Kane. [Text] [ABO41103 Paris AFP in French 0955 GMT 4 Mar 81]

MOZAMBICAN-ZIMBABWEAN TRADE -- The Ministry of Trade and Commerce has laid out a comprehensive programme for the Mozambican trade delegation which is visiting Zimbabwe. A Ministry spokesman said yesterday that an advance party which arrived on Thursday led by Mozambique's National Director of Foreign Trade Ministry, Mr Daniel Gabriel, would be meeting people in the private sector before leaving next Thursday. The main delegation which arrived on Saturday and is headed by the Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Salomao Mangumbe, would be meeting Government officials before returning home, probably at the weekend. The spokesman said: "There is a lot of business which we think the Mozambicans are going to conduct with us. It is our intention that we should increase trade with Mozambique. "We hope before they leave we should be in a position to sign a lot of trade agreements." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 5]

POREIGN MINISTER MEETS EANES—Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, who is currently in Lisbon on his way back to Luanda after attending the OAU Conference on southern Africa in Addis Ababa, was today received in Belem Palace by the president of the republic, General Ramalho Eanes. Speaking to journalists after the audience, the Angolan foreign minister said that countries understand each other by means of cooperation adding that since the political will to promote cooperation between Portugal and Angola—which was indeed at the heart of the 1978 Bissau agreement—exists on both sides, he is convinced that such cooperation will continue. [Text] [LD050001 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Mar 81]

NORTH KOREAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Kim Pak-son, deputy minister for foreign trade of the People's Republic of Korea, arrived Monday morning in Douala coming from Yaounde where he signed a trade agreement between Cameroon and North Korea on behalf of his country. Kim Pak-son met that afternoon with businessmen in our economic capital and discussed his country's wish to expand trade relations with our country. This meeting was held in the conference room of the Douala chamber of commerce. Trade from Cameroon to North Korea has thus far been nonexistent. However, imports in the last 2 years have amounted respectively to 4 million and 20 million francs. Imports are mainly small fishing equipment and radio parts. Deputy minister Pak-son is scheduled to visit the port and some industries in Doula Tuesday. He will leave Douala on 21 January 1981. [Excerpts] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 21 Jan 81 p 2] 9479

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS LIKELY TO RESULT IN DACKO'S REMOVAL

#### London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 p 469

[Text] As the number of candidates for the Presidential elections in the Central African Republic grow, so the likelihood of President Dacko being removed from office increases. Two factors will play an important role: the first concerns the attitude of the French whose role in the Republic extends well beyond a purely advisory presence towards President David Dacko, the man they brought in to replace Bokassa. Secondly, the decision by Dr Abel Goumba, the best-known of the Central African opposition politicians, to contest the presidential elections throws the results wide open.

So far, most are agreed that President Dacko has decided, or has been persuaded to decide, that he should permit multi-party democracy and that he should proceed with elections as soon as possible. He seems to be committed to elections on March 15. However, there are many people who question the exact extent of his power. Some critics have observed that a Presidential ordinance published in late January proscribes any party which "might compromise national security and provoke hate among the ethnic groups." The ambiguity of this ordinance naturally raises fears, especially as the number of parties committed to the electoral battle grow.

President Dacko leads his own creation, the Union Democratique Centrafricaine, UDC. It is difficult to tell how he would do in a free election. He had alienated most of his potential supporters. Those who were slightly compromised by their association with Bokassa have been rejected while traditional opponents have set up their own parties. There is no knowing what effect his long association with the Bokassa regime will have on an electorate that is well apprised of the misdeeds of Dacko's former master. There is even the ugly rumour circulating that those former advisers who were executed on January 24 knew a little too much about Dacko's activities as an advisor to Bokassa.

Bokassa's former Prime Minister, Ange Patasse, will represent the Mouvement de Liberation du Peuple Centrafricain. The man who became vice-president after Bokassa's overthrow, Henri Maidou, who was until mid-January under house arrest, is to lead the Parti Republicain du Progres.

One man who had hoped to become prime minister in the recent ministerial reshuffle was Sylvestre Bangui, a former foreign minister, who now leads the Ralliament du Peuple Centrafricain.

Lastly there is the Dr Abel Goumba's candidacy as leader of the Front Patriotique Oubanguien. His problem has been one of timing his return to Central Africa. For the last 20 years he has been an exile. He had been a respected member of the ministerial council just before independence, and then quarrelled with David Dacko who assumed the succession of power on the death of Bartheley Boganda. Goumba remains a respected figure and the combination of the respect in which he is held and the complete lack of any association with the Bokassa regime will stand him in good stee!. However, questions have been raised as to whether he has the financial capacity to contest the presidency against an incumbent who is well endowed and also whether he will have a problem in becoming an accepted and recognised face on the political scene after such a long absence. He has been on the staff of the World Health Organisation.

Complaints have already been lodged about the way in which the opposition has scarcely any access to the radio and television, while the President and his party enjoy complete control of the Media. It has been suggested that French experts manage to jam, or at least render inaudible, most opposition broadcasts. The debate on the presence of the French troops is muted. Dr Goumba, who had made his return to Bangui conditional on the withdrawal of French troops, has relented.

CSU: 4420

RELATIONS WITH USSR--The Congo recently refused an agreement with the USSR providing for the installation of a Soviet military base in this country. In another connection, the chief of state of the Congo, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, declined an official invitation to go to the USSR. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 16 Feb 81 p 52]

# FUNDS ARRIVE FOR CAMBIA BARRAGE

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 pp 430-431

[Article by M.D. N'Jie]

[Text]

OMVG headquarters in Koalack. Senegal are fairly confident that the various lunding governments and organisations will sign the Convention for financing the bridge barrage on the River Gumbia in time for work to start in 1982. A decision on which of the three sites identified to select will be taken in Mas.

The cost of the project varies from \$50m. to \$70m. So far West Germany, the EEC, the ADB and the IDB, have between them pledged \$51m, aithough the last has yet to say exactly how much it would put in

The Dutch consultants NEDECO DHV, who have been working on the design since December, are expected to submit their report and proposals not later than October

The project, part of the CILSS First Generation Programme, will, when completed provide water for irrigating between 24 (000) and 30,000 hectares of riceland. This would make both The Gambia and Senegal, each of whose increasing rice import bill is making alarming inroads into its foreign exchange carnings much less dependent on rain water. In addition, other crops such as sugar cane, may be cultivated.

The harrage would arrest salt water intrusion up the river, presently extending to Kaur, some 150 miles from Banjul, which has been reducing the area for rice cultivation.

The bridge component of the project, part of the Trans-Africa Highway, is of greater importance to Senegal as it would speed up road communication between Dakar and the Cassamance. Another factor is that with latent political discontent among Cassamancoises, Dakar would naturally want to be able to act quickly if necessary. The bridge would also eliminate the periodic tensions between Gambians and Senegalese arising out of Senegalese complaints of delays at the ferry crossing.

The bridge/barrage is one of the Organisation's infrastructure projects. (The OMVG divides its projects up to the year 2000 into infrastructure and non-infrastructure.) Other projects in this category are a dam at Kekriti in Senegal and up to three dams in Guinea-Conakry.

Kekriti is designed to produce hydro-electric power for the Faleme iron ore mines in eastern Senegal, the railways, the pumping machines used in agriculture and for domestic consumption in the three member states.

# Tenders soon

OMVG expects to issue invitations soon for tenders for the feasibility studies for Kekriti, to be financed by the West Germans Finance for actually building the dam, estimated at about \$100m., depends on the feasibility studies disclosing a high rate of return. Given the possibility of providing hydro-electric energy and bringing an additional 78,000 hectares of land under irrigation, there is more than an even chance that the money will be available

Although there are 13 sites known to be suitable for the construction of dams in Guinea-Conakry (varying from those of locals, to national and regional interest), at most only three can be constructed during the period up to the year 2000 Discussions on the actual number and sitings are to be held in Conakry this month. The importance of these discussions lies not only in the siting and financing aspects but also in the realisation that the choice of a site, especially those of local and national interest, may affect the flow of the river

which takes its source from the Futa Jallon highlands.

On the other hand, a high dam at Kouya in the highlands offers tremendous potentialities for the supply of hydroelectric power at the regional level, it being possible to provide such power to Sierra Leone. Liberia and Guinea-Bissau, the distance to each being considerably less than the economic 1,000km. from Kouya.

The Organisation's non-infrastructure projects include a programme of mapping, environment and socio-economic studies and a programme for agriculture, livestock and forestry development. USAID has pledged \$13m. for this project. The Organisation's Council of Ministers will sign the relevant papers in May. The whole exercise is scheduled to be completed in two years beginning October, 1981.

HELP FOR RICE PROJECT--The African Development Bank has agreed to finance the appraisal studies for the Jahali/Pacharr swamp rice project, the Minister of Finance and Trade said on his return from a visit to the ADB in Abidjan. Mr Saikou Sabally also said that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is expected to help with financing the project. Mr Sabally said that negotiations on the fisheries project, which the ADB is also helping, are almost complete. The project, which will include industrial fishing, will cost about D54m. As well as the ADB, the Government and Norway will be helping to finance this project. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 p 468.]

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY--The Royal Navy survey vessel HMS Hecla is conducting a hydrographic survey of the mouth of the Gambia River with The Gambia's Department of Surveys to produce better charts of the river mouth area. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 p 468]

ATTACK CLAIMED--The group of Guinean dissidents which includes numerous political exiles hostile to Sekou Toure's regime--among them officials of the former Regroupment of Guineans Abroad (RGE) which was dissolved in October 1975 by the French Government--claims responsibility for a bombing attack against the Conakry airport perpetrated on the night of 20 to 21 February; some airport installations were allegedly damaged. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 81 p 6]

DOE'S PRESS SECRETARY NAMED—The director of News at Radio ELWA, (?Emmanuel) Gampah, has been appointed press secretary for head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, M. Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe. In a letter to Mr Gampah yesterday announcing his immediate appointment, head of state Doe hoped he would perform his duties with deep diligence, honesty and faithfulness. The head of state also hoped that Mr Gampah would work untiringly for the promotion of the objectives of the Liberian revolution. [Excerpt] [ABO20855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 Mar 81]

CS0: 4420

PORTUGUESE DOCTOR RELEASED—Jose Branco das Neves, a Portuguese medical doctor detained in Mozambique on suspicion of involvement in espionage activities, was released today. The detention of Branco das Neves, together with another seven Portuguese citizens, followed investigations carried out by the Mozambique authorities aimed at uncovering an alleged spy network set up by the CIA in that country. Luis Ribeiro Couto, Antonio Manuel dos Santos Gomes and Manuel Inacio Botelho de Melo Junior are the remaining three Portuguese nationals still under detention, although their release is expected to be announced any moment now.

[Text] [LD112050 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Mar 81]

#### POLITICAL CHANGES SINCE SENGHOR'S RESIGNATION NOTED

#### London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Feb 81 p 365

[Text]

EVEN PRESIDENT DIOUFS most ardent well wishers must be slightly surprised at the smoothness with which the carefully orchestrated political transition in Senegal is taking place. Having announced a new government which showed little inclination on the part of the President and his new Prime Minister. Mr. Habib Thiam to expand its composition to people whose allegiance to the Parti Socialiste and to the new President is not complete, the January 30 speech by Mr. Thiam to the National Assembly may well have caught some by surprise.

The constitution's article limiting political parties to four, each adhering to an ideological ticket, is to be amended "in order to permit and guarantee the democratic expression of all representative political currents. M. Thiam told the National Assembly. The four official parties are the Parti Socialiste socialist and in power) the Part Democratique Senegalait ( liberal and with 15 seats in the National Assembly - it is led by Maitre Abdoulave Wader the Parti Africain de L'Independance ("marant-igninat", if is the legalised wing of the PAI and is led by Mathemount Diop), and the Parti Republicain Senegalary ("convervative and led by Maitre Boubacar Guevel

The President has already had meetings with all the official opposition leaders in which he assured them that he would

continue to expand the government s' open dont' policy in domestic affairs. Maitre Wade whose PDS has fared hadly in elections but which has at least received considerable publicity in the last two years as the only opposition parts in the Assembly, has already presented President Diouf with a series of recommendations These include a return to a secret ballot, the drafting of a democratic electoral code. freedom to found political parties, impartial reporting on the state radio and television and an end to intimidation of his parts s deputies. He is reported to have told the President that he did not believe there was democracy in Senegal because the country had never had genuine elections

Maitre Wade's survival as leader of his parts requires the walking of a political tightrope with the risk that on either side he might be engulfed by either the ruling PS or the as set untested Russemblement Nationale Democratique. RND led by Cheikh Anta Diop

Indeed. Cheikh Anta, the polymath historian is seen as the likeliest candidate to benefit from the liberalisation. Though he leads a parts which claims to have very wide support throughout the whole country, this support has never been fully tested in official elections. He enjoys the privilege of being related to the leading family of the Mourides brotherhood, though this is by no means a passport to the electoral support for the brotherhoods, who drive a hard bargain for such allegiance. A bargain that

might include the dilution of Charkh Anta's radically nationalistic policies expounded while in opposition through his movement is

official paper, Taxon

The RND fought a long battle throughout 1978 to win recognition but failed. The case still rankles and most are inclined to feel that the RND deserves the recognition densed to it at the time on the grounds that it failed to comply with any of the ideological tickets required by the constitution.

Of the other opposition groups, there is only COSU, which acts as an umbrella to several splinter groups on the left of the Senegalese political scene. They include impressive figures especially the former Prime Minister Mamadou Dia However while attracting support they do not have the organisation, yet, that would systematically win votes.

The political and economic climate certainly lends itself to political opposition It is interesting to note though the manner in which the teachers union, SUDES, has backed away from any immediate action, as it had been intending SUDES has been the most prominent of Senegalese unions in contexting the government and throughout last year actively supported strikes throughout the country, which were stepped up after the death caused in student demonstrations in Luiginchor in February last year. They say that they have suspended a planned strike as a result of a recent national conference on education organised in the government which, they say, helped substantially to reduce social tension.

Judging by the Prime Minister's long report to the National Assembly on the state of National finances, the government will have to work hard to keep the Essentially, the opposition at has difficulties experienced by the economy and the hardship felt at the street level by the Senegaleve, is not yet over. Though, there is the hope that the austerity measures adopted in late 1979 and enforced throughout last year will bring about a gradual alleviation. The runing of customs duties and severe restrictions or spending in certain sections, including the reduction of embassies and other bureaucratic perks permitted a vaving of some five billion CFA

francialist year Debt-servicing has risen to from 10 billion CFA francial 1996 to 37 billion CFA francial 1980. It will be no less this year and the government is consulting with international bodies about the possibility of refinancing the public debt. Furthermore the Prime Minister said that particular attention was being paid to the para-statals. They have been a major source of financial embarasyment in the past and the government is now working out a series of contracts for each which would define their precise objectives.

Equally important, according to M. Thiam, was the need to renew national production Public investment which had grown from 50 billion to 80 billion CFA france between 1975 and 1978 is now to be directed towards the productive sector, in particular for water supply. Diversification, especially in market gardening is to be encouraged while the prospects for revenue from lishing grow more favorable the whole time, this being one of the most under-exploited of Senegal's natural resources. In all there is to be a series of measures aimed at facilitating production. changes in the price structures, more protection for national production through changes in customs duties, the orientation of bank credit towards the productive

Such measures tend, at present, to do little more than reflect the errors built into the system and which have led to the severe discrimination against production. The food deficit has been revised downwards by experts, but still stands at 140,000 tons. The Casamance, usually more favorably treated by the rain, suffered particularly badly last year. Hence, at least 25 per cent of the food aid will consist of rice to make up the Casamance deficit. Milk powder and vegetable oil is also recommended to compensate for deficiencies in the diets of many who have suffered from the drought.

It is still unclear what the details of any plan to expand agricultural production will be. While the Senegal River Development Plan OMVS festers, awaiting the goodwill of foreign investors — which it seems likely to receive quite soon — there are many who say that the OMVS is too far in the future to offer any solace for todays problems.

#### PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES GENERAL ELECTIONS SOON

#### Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 21 Feb 81 pp 1.8

[Excerpts] President Siaka Stevens has given an indication that a general election is to be held shortly.

He said that in keeping with the spirit of the one-party constitution, the electorates will be given a choice from more than one candidate in each constituency.

President Stevens was addressing paramount chiefs, chiefdom councillors and hundreds of people from all over the Bonthe district during his visit to the district this week.

The Head of State referred to the recent disclosures of serious interference with Government finances and said that police investigations on the matter were now going on.

He informed the people of the pending tenth Republican anniversary celebrations and appealed to them for their wholesome participation.

He said government was aware of the transportation problem facing the area and assured them that this was a priority in government's development for the programme for the area.

He promised that before the rainy season, work would have been done on the road link to Bendu Cha, around which the major communication network evolves.

President Stevens asked the people to think seriously about the anomalous position of Bonthe in the political and economic set-up of the country because, he said, inspite of development in the country, Bonthe continues to assume an administrative posture that does not lend itself to current development strides.

The President and party later took the opportunity to see one of the seismic satellite boats involved in oil exploration near Tunna peninsula.

During the tour, Dr Stevens visited the Police Station where he worked about 50 years ago, as well as the District Office, the Prisons and Post Office.

He urged the staff of the various departments, to be watchful over government finances and expenditures and promised that due consideration will be given to the improvement of their general working conditions.

President Stevens is back in Preetown and at the Hastings Airport to welcome him were first Vice-President S.I. Koroma, cabinet ministers and the Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr Sam Taylor.

#### REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT FINANCE SCANDAL

#### Ministers Fired

#### Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Text] Some two weeks after disclosing serious interference in Government finances, President Siaka Stevens dropped three Cabinet Ministers at the weekend.

The Ministers affected are those of the Interior, Alhaji S.H.O. Chorie; Energy and Power, S.B. Marah; and Development and Economic Planning, Harry Williams.

According to reliable sources these former ministers are helping the Police in their investigations into irregularities in Government finances.

The announcement on the changes in the Cabinet said that President Stevens himself has taken over the portfolio of Energy and Power while that of the Interior Ministry goes to First Vice President S. I. Koroma.

The Minister of Finance, Dr S. S. Banya has been assigned the portfolio of Development and Foonoric Planning. Our sources reveal that those helping the police include three Permanent Secretaries, Rev. J.K.C. Renner, (Energy and Power) Saspa Bangura (Health) and Mr David Sheku (Interior).

The Waterloo Rural District Parliamentary Representative, Ulaba Samura, who is the proprietor of Ulanor Enterprises is also in custody.

Other civil servants include, Mr Kentigan Sondai, Henry Ngongoh, Mike Sondas, T.S. Kai Samba and F.J. Saquee.

Businessmen Nahim Kadi and Richard Bell are among those helping the police.

And at the weekend, as crowds of people milled around the CID to get an on-thespot insight of the goings-on, Police hastily cordoned off the area with barricades.

It is reliably learnt that 15 of the Finance Ministry officials arrested last week for questioning have been released.

They are, however, to report at the CID headquarters each morning.

Police top brans are still tight lipped and refuse to release the names of those already released.

The investigations continue.

"Let's Commend the 'Pa'"

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 81 p 1

#### [Editorial]

[Text] As the infamous cheques-racket affair gathers a snowballing momentum, President Siaka Stevens must be hailed for his refusal to shield anyone connected.

One does not need to be a mystic to ascertain that the removal of the three Ministers at the weekend was not unconnected with their being investigated by the Police over the scandal.

Many big names which might have been hidden because of "influence" cannot now be expected to slip past the investigations.

The fact is that our national credit-worthiness and the way we deal with our finances are very much at stake at this juncture.

Many of our would-be aid donors abroad have their eyes glued to their binoculars watching events, the way the curtains unfurl and the way the scenes are presented.

A lot of things happen behind the scenes which, when analyzed should evoke laudable comment on Dr Stevens.

Recently, for example, there were negative moves by certain 'kingpins' to get one of our more established national newspapers closed.

As the President pointed out, newspaper is an institution of worth to a country and its development process. Accordingly, the root core of its problem should be got at and eradicated in order for the institution to go on.

Last week, the President cited THE TIMES of Britain and the desperate moves being made to ensure its continuation inspite of financial and other problems (Australian newspaper magnate Rupert Murdoch is purchasing THE TIMES newspaper at more than 130 million English pounds).

Obviously, not all of us understand these polemics in national development and in our march towards the further enhancement of mankind's civilisation.

Suffice it to sav that Sierra Leone had the fore-sight, objectivity and positivism of President Siaka Stevens at the moment of focus and that such qualities prevailed over negativism and decadent retrogressive thinking.

#### Twenty-three Charged

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Article by Bunani Thomas & Paul Gegbe]

[Text] Record crowds stormed the Freetown Magistrate's court No 1. yesterday when three former Cabinet Ministers, one MP, four Permanent Secretaries and 15 others including Civil Servants and Businessmen appeared on eight cour charges of fraud involving thousands of leones.

Police orderlies and court officials were at pains controlling the crowds as they fought for seats in the courtroom.

In the hushed and exciting courtroom the eight-count charge implicating each of the accused persons was read out.

The three former Ministers are, Alhaji S. H. O. Gborie Unterior), S. B. Marah (Energy and Power) and Harry Willaims, (Development and Turnesic Planning).

With them were Permanent Secretaries, Ibrahim Saspo Barriera (health) J. K.C. Renner (Energy and Power) Sheki Banguara (Development of Fernomic Planning) and David Sheku (Interior).

Also in the dock were Mohamed Ulaba Samura (M.P. for saler). Solomon Perry of the Bank of, Sierra Leone, Alieu Amara (civil servant) has a lucker, Zacheus E. A. Cole (Treasury) Alex M. Karemu (civil servant) has a lucker, Zacheus (Businessman) Didi A. Momoh (Businessman) Patrick the part of tivil servant) Shanumi Johnson (civil servant) Mohamed S.K. Sesay, relatick sequee, Jack M. Harris (civil servant) Hawa Sakoh (treasury) and Christenet Coker.

All 23 are alleged to have conspired together some time between April of last year and February this year at four Ministries—Health, incl., and Power. The Interior and Development and Economic Planning by preparing false contracts and payment vouchers purporting to show that the amount indicated was required for such contracts.

Principal Magistrate L.E. K. Daramy allowed all the accused persons bail in the sum of Le20,000 each with two sureties each on Le10,000.

The sureties, he said should be resident in the Western Area, should be a landed property owner in Sierra Leone and must be approved by a Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

Representing the State is the Director of Public Prosecution, Mr Nasiru Deen Tejan-Cole.

The lawyers in the defence include Mr C.O.E. Cole former Chief Justice Messrs T.S. Johnson, Titus Fewery, C.V.M. Campbell, Dr Marcus Jones, Dr Joko-Smart, Francis Gabbidon, Banda Thomas, D.B. Queen, Ade Renner-Thomas, J.B. Jenkins-Johnston and Shaineh Taqi. The case was adjourned to Tuesday March 24.

## 'VOUCHERGATE SCANDAL' SEEN AS POSSIBLY BENEFICIAL IN LONG TERM

## London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Mar 81 p 420

[Text]

THE SIZE of the financial scandal now rocking Sierra Leone is indicated by the fact that three Government Ministers have been arrested, charged and released on Le20,000 bail, about 50 other people are involved and the total sum involved is said to be as high as Le1 2m. The Vouchergate Scandal, as it is being called, involves hundreds of government cheques, mostly of Le500 each, which were cashed at the Central Bank without authentic supporting documents.

For the government to be involved in fraud of this order is damaging, particularly at a time when the country is struggling to convince the International Monetary Fund and other world sources of capital of its creditworthiness. But a scandal discovered must be less damaging than a scandal that continues under cover.

Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, the Finance Minister of State, who has played a major part in bringing the malfeasances to light, said the government was "very lucky to detect this grave danger to the economy". He also described it as "a serious attempt to disturb the peace of this country". He called it the biggest fraud in the history of the civil service, adding "the more we go into it, the more discoveries we make".

President Siaka Stevens took the nation into his confidence in a broadcast, saying: "I regret I have to inform you about the discovery of some serious interference with government finances, which irregularities are being investigated by the police just now." The authorities have promised that those convicted will face the full rigour of the law. The party newspaper, Sunday We Yone, has called for a full commission of inquiry, presumably to take over once the prosecutions have been concluded. The newspaper is particularly concerned about recovering lost money. It says: "A court of justice would not inquire into how a civil

servant earning Le60 a month came to acquire property worth Le50,000 within 12 months. A commission of inquiry can. And the mood of the nation just now is that every cent must be recovered from the monies involved. If they have been used to acquire property, to operate taxis, to buy private cars and all that kind of thing, we must recover the things on which money has been spent."

Equally important, a commission of inquiry, especially if it heard evidence in public, would help to convince both the Sierra Leone public and outside investors that nothing was being concealed. Rumour always breeds fast after such a revelation, as happened with Watergate and Muldergate, people whisper that the published facts are "the tip of the iceberg". Only the fullest inquiry could end such rumours.

In this way a public scandal can be a purging and healthy thing in the long run. In America now no government would dream for one moment of bugging the offices of its political opponents or breaking into the consulting rooms of a psychiatrist to obtain damaging material about a political enemy: the Watergate disclosures have stirred the conscience of America to such a degree that such behaviour is unthinkable. Similarly although Muldergate has not made South Africa a moral place, it has made abuse of government funds for propaganda purposes more difficult. It could be that the Vouchergate disclosures will in the end make it impossible for people in government in Sierra Leone to enrich themselves by exploiting the power that their office brings. This can often be done in a way that is immoral without being illegal If the present scandal shames people into stopping it altogether, a great service will have been done Sierra Leone.

### BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO SOVIET CONGRESS—President Siaka Stevens has sent a congratulatory message to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expressing his conviction that the Congress will adopt decisions which will contribute towards the realisation of tension and strengthen once more the prospect for universal peace. In the message, the President noted with interest the great achievements gained by the communist party and the USSR in accomplishing the decisions and task set forth by the party's last Congress. It was important he said to stress the deteriorating international climate which coincides with the holding of the Congress. President Stevens wished the Congress a resounding success and prayed for closer fraternal relations between the two states and peoples. Sierra Leone's delegation to the Congress which opened on Monday is led by Second Vice President C.A. Kamara Taylor. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 81 pp 1,8]

ROK ENVOYS PLEDGE -- The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, Mr Jong Ick Choe yesterday pledged his government's determination to improve relations between Si rra Leone and his country through concrete deeds and not merely words. During a courtesy call on the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday, the Ambassador expressed his desire to identify possible areas of mutual cooperation especially in the agricultural sector. Welcoming the Ambassador, the Minister, Dr A.F. Joe Jackson said any development strategy devoid of the basic needs of the people is unrealistic. Speaking on the need to boost agricultural productivity. Dr Joe Jackson said every country must invest in agriculture before it could transform its development plans into reality. The Minister was delighted to learn that rice straw is being used to produce bags in the Republic of Korea and anticipated fruitful cooperation in this and other areas of agricultural development. In his contribution, the Chief Agriculturist Mr A.R. Siaffa explained that Sierra Leone's Agricultural strategy is to assist farmers through the Integrated Agricultural Development Projects (IADP) to increase productivity. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 81 p 4]

## REACTIONS TO VORSTER'S RUMORED RETIREMENT FROM POLITICS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 81 p 2

[Article: "Former President John Worster Allegedly Now Wants Out of Politics"]

[Text] According to the Johannesburg English afternoon newspaper THE STAR -- which has a good relationship with him --, former President John Vorster has decided to withdraw from further political activities. According to the newspaper, he made this decision because Mrs Tini Vorster is ill.

Yesterday evening, Mr Vorster told DIE BURGER by telephone from the home of his son, Mr Pieter Vorster of Capetown, that he is not interested at all in reports in English newspapers. "I do not know what is in it and I am simply not interested," he said.

### Withdrawal

However, DIE BURGER learned from other sources that Mrs Vorster was recently treated in a nursing home and that Mr Vorster is probably in Capetown to come and get her. This could not be confirmed.

Rumors that Mr Vorster is withdrawing from politics caused great interest yesterday, especially considering such a report appeared in THE STAR. At the end of last year, one of THE STAR's senior journalists, Mr John d'Oliviera, also stayed for a couple days with the Vorster family at Oubos on the Eastern Cape coast. At that time, Mr d'Oliviera was on a business visit to South Africa. He is currently the senior representative of THE STAR in Washington.

### Son

At the end of last year, Mr Vorster was once again in the news in connection with the claim that someone in Mr Vorster's circle had leaked documents about the Erasmus Commission to English newspapers with the intention of embarrassing Prime Minister P.W. Botha. Mr Vorster's son Pieter was also involved in this matter.

DIE BURGER was told in political circles that in spite of attempts to portray him as an enemy of the prime minister, Mr Vorster has repeatedly made it clear that he would never do anything which could harm the NP [National Party]. At the end of last year, he declared himself in favor of Mr Botha's fundamental initiatives concerning the constellation of states.

### CONSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY TO RESPOND TO EXTERNAL THREAT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 81 p 10

["Perspective" column by At Viljoen (London press office): "South Africa's Enemies Are Sharpening Their Teeth"]

[Text] South Africa's enemies are sharpening their teeth for the day when they will manage to get the African National Congress [ANC] accepted in the General Assembly of the United Nations as the "true representatives" of the South African people -- following the model of SWAPO and South West Africa. As a counterbalance, it is urgent for South Africa to take the necessary steps to make the legitimacy of a plan, which is acceptable from a domestic point of view, also unimpeachable abroad.

Anti-South African groups here have already begun sharpening their teeth for the day when South West Africa will be independent from South Africa and when the international spotlight, they hope, will fall squarely on South Africa itself.

This is one of those realities which are made clear in such a case as the South West Africa conference in Geneva, where the actual negotiations are held within and among various groups and behind closed doors. As has also been shown by the activities of various foreign organizations which claim to advocate the "liberation" of South West Africa, it has already at times become apparent at the Geneva conference that the actual intention is to make South Africa itself the "big prize" in the "liberation" of Africa.

One of the strategies already making the rounds in African circles, is to get the ANC of Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo accepted by the General Assembly as the "true representative" of the South African people, similar to what was done with SWAPO in relation to South West Africa, and with Yasser Arafat in relation to Palestine.

Part of the method would then be to question the legality of the current (white) administration -- a step which at one time was already advocated by United States Ambassador Andy Young.

At and around the Geneva conference, several indicators of desired policy preferences in South Africa could also be perceived. Among them: first of all, black nationalism in the framework of South Africa is necessarily radical and exclusive. This was the case in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe and also seems to be true for South West Africa and South Africa, where SWAPO and the ANC are the comparable and self-appointed bearers of it.

Secondly, when the problem of South West Africa has been "solved," the international spotlight will fall full and hard on South Africa, as the only independent country in the world which still legally, and on a racial basis, withholds the right to vote in the central system from a majority within its borders.

The little time available to South Africa up to and including this stage, will have to be used to ensure that its viable options are open and can be implemented. Certainly, it would not risk -- like the former Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia) authorities -- being pushed into a corner without any alternative policy for black majority rule in one form or another.

If South Africa does not want to see the ANC recognized by the United Nations as the true representative of its people, then it will already have to take those steps which will make the legitimacy of a plan, which is acceptable from a domestic point of view, also internationally unimpeachable. It is interesting in this context that anti-South African movements here have no answer in principle to the multi-state model of the independent "homelands" and were utterly surprised by the 98 percent vote in Ciskei in favor of independence.

This is the foreign scenario.

Likewise, from a domestic point of view and in terms of its policy preference, South Africa will have to take into account that in this particular context the budding black nationalism will by definition be radical and exclusive -- as was the case not only in the above mentioned neighboring countries, but also in terms of the former Afrikaner nationalism -- for largely similar reasons which will not be gone into at this time.

The fact is that it will not be possible to stem or blend the spending of black nationalism any more than was the case with Afrikaner nationalism.

As long as South Africa wants to house its people in a state -- whether it be a unitary, federal, consociational or whatever structure --, it will be stuck with a black majority with real power: either a simple majority in case of a unitary state, or a majority of the representation at the federal level in the case of a federation.

Some new advocates of a federation easily forget that this structure cannot provide real protection to the whites, for example, in the South African context, because a superordinate federal government would administer at least foreign affairs and defense, and could even use its power to eliminate the federal structure -- a possibility which, in the context of Africa, would be neither farfetched nor even unprecedented.

The presence of a radical black nationalism makes this scenario even less attractive.

Consequently, the only structure which could offer security to people such as the whites, and at the same time could offer freedom of existence to all nationalisms, is the setting up of completely separate states, whose common interests as sovereign units would be coordinated in a constellation of states, similar to the EEC in Western Europe.

The requested policy preference should thus be such as to make the multi-state model attractive enough for all units to accept independence -- specifically for KwaZulu and Lebowa -- and also to build in enough advantages for each for them to want to maintain it in the future.

In order to achieve this, at least two requirements will have to be met; the borders will have to be completed (consolidated) meaningfully, and the black national states will have to be given much greater economic vitality.

Currently, the policy does not even have a semblance of seriousness and appears ludicrous especially at a distance as it pretends that 12 small scattered and impoverished patches of land, for example, should constitute the KwaZulu state.

In my opinion, the strongest shot in the arm for the economic development of the black national states would be the establishment of what could be called partnership areas, and which could in short include the "internationalization" of a number of selected and currently primarily white industrial and trade areas; this would, among other things, imply that the proceeds of this would be redistributed on a basis which would subsidise the neighboring national states.

## NEW U.S. EMPHASIS ON COMBATING TERRORISM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Feb 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Grossest Violation of Human Rights"]

[Text] The words used by the new United States secretary of state during his first press conference were very farreaching. "International terrorism," he said, "will take the place of human rights in our concerns, because it is the grossest violation of human rights."

If words mean anything, this would point to a nearly 90 degree change of course in the foreign policy of the United States, and a much more rigid attitude toward the Soviet Union, which General Haig with very good reason holds directly responsible for a great deal of the terrorism in the world.

What the reaction of the Soviet Union will be remains to be seen. The one thing about which there should be no doubt is that it will reject General Haig's accusation, even reject it with indignation. This would not just be hypocrisy, because the Soviet Union views such matters completely differently than the West (and is supported in this by elements in the West who also refuse always to brand terrorism as terrorism). This fundamental difference in perspective and language is one of the major stumbling blocks, if not the main one, on the road of all attempts to reach a sound agreement with the rulers of the Soviet Union. Those people speak, especially in the figurative sense, a completely different language than the West, so that there is a constant talking past each other.

The Communists rely on what they consider to be inexorable historical forces which must inevitably upset the status quo. As President Breshnev told President Carter in June 1979 in Vienna when the latter protested against the activities of the Cubans in Africa: "Why are you blaming the Soviet Union then for the objective development of history?"

And the Soviet Union maintains that it is its duty to support "national liberation organizations" (as terrorist movements are also referred to by many people in the West) in their striving to bring an end to the status quo. It considers the fact that this strengthens its own position as nothing more than its just reward.

It will take more than words to get it to depart from this path. This "more than words" could create serious tensions, but it could also prevent the West from being placed one day before the inexorable choice between capitulation and a nuclear war in its most destructive form.

Meanwhile, the interesting question is how far General Haig's definition of terrorism goes. Does this only include actions which directly affect the United States or does it also apply to terrorism at a distance -- which in the long run could also be to the disadvantage of his country. Are the methods of SWAFO and the ANC, for example, also covered by his definition? To a large degree, his and his government's credibility depend on the answer to that question.

## MORE RESPONSIBLE STRATEGY PLANNING CALLED FOR

# Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 30 Jan 81 p 12

["Perspective" column by Piet Coetzer: "Responsible Action Necessary"]

[Text] Even in parliament, there is a feeling of discomfort about recent "security measures" and this once again brings the concept of total strategy to the fore. The writer points out that the bureaucratic aspect of this strategy should be raised to a much higher level with responsible political consideration.

Recently, such matters as the closing of two black newspapers have aroused a great deal of talk about a total strategy.

Most of the arguments concerning the closing of the newspapers as such are already old. There is certainly no simple answer in such matters.

However, there are a few important perspectives with regard to these matters which deserve closer attention.

We ran across the clearest symptom of one of these in Capetown. We detected some traces in some members of the National Party [NP] caucus of a feeling of discomfort about public comments concerning the "security measures" which have been taken.

This symptom is not limited to "common" members of parliament either. It goes further.

If even all the NF representatives do not feel at ease with the actions, it can hardly be expected that it will be treated with understanding in many other circles.

#### Confused

This is true especially of the black community which, while there are promises of reform, must be rather confused. Currently, they are experiencing the stick much more than the carrot.

Similarly, without clear justifications and without receiving the information on which such actions are based, not much more than suspicion can be expected from the press. Especially not when there are rumors in Capetown about senior menters of the government who are planning to "tackle" the press in earnest this year.

Abstract matters, such as the political climate, do not exactly lend themselves to "balance sheets." However, there are sufficient grounds to ask the question: "Did the relevant measures perhaps not ultimately cause more damage than the revolutionary factors they attempted to eliminate?"

"Confidential and leaked" information, which has now subsequently been passed on, may help somewhat to remedy the damage which has been done. However, the fact remains that the initial damage was caused.

## Security

We will first assume here, for the sake of argument, that the relevant measures were in the interest of national security.

Seen from the point of view of conducting a total strategy, there appears to be a dangerous deficiency in the manner in which the matter was handled. Precious little noticeable was done to create a favorable climate for measures which are considered to be in the interest of national security.

One would assume that something will after all be learned there from experience. This lack can surely be remedied in the future.

However, when one takes a look at the reception given these measures within the NP ranks alone, then other serious questions arise.

Some of these go back to the question of the creation of a climate. Are the available political channels being used at all to justify measures such as these?

A much more basic question to be thrown in here revolves around the structure within which a total strategy is conducted.

The latest case very clearly shows that the "total strategy" is currently being conducted primarily on a bureaucratic level. It involves at most, at the end of the process, a "yes" or a "no" at the cabinet level.

### Question Mark

Even if the final decision comes from the full cabinet, there is the question of whether this body is set up in such a way, or whether it has the time, to really weigh such matters politically.

In any case, a political input at the end of a process, where a certain strategy has been worked through by several administrative committees, can hardly be sufficient. Planning and decision making which are essentially political in nature, cannot and should not be left primarily in the hands of civil servants.

A question could also be raised about the wisdom, in the development of a total strategy, of burdening a single structure completely with: the gathering of information, the transfer and assessment of information, the planning of actions, and implementation.

## Lack

Under such circumstances, it will look as if a dangerous lack of "restraints and counterweights" has arisen.

South Africa's current system is certainly not set up in any way like the American arrangement, where the administrative structure can be called to tank by the political structure in so-called hearings.

However, if no really significant political responsibility is built into the development of a total strategy, then we are tampering with the most basic foundations of our government system. Then it is no longer just Westminster which is at stake, but democracy itself.

If the majority of the people's elected representatives are only informed afterwards, even without hope of having any influence on future actions, then something is wrong.

No Question

If the political structure is not meaningfully involved in the development of a strategy, then there can be no question of a really "total" strategy.

## SWAPO-ANC SEEN AS THREAT TO COUNTRY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Angola and South Africa"]

[Text] Reports from Angolan sources about alleged South African military action within that country are not surprising. In line with established policy, the SADF has up to now not been willing to react to this.

On the one hand, it is not surprising in view of the intention, which was announced by the OAN following their Geneva meeting, to demand sanctions against South Africa. Propaganda related to this is to be expected.

Considering SWAPO's threats of increased terrorism, following its diplomatic and propaganda defeat in Geneva, the SADF would be remiss in its duty if it were not to take preventive action against SWAPO bases.

Aside from South Africa's undertaking to protect the people of SWA/Namibia, another element in the struggle was also clearly evident at Geneva. Expatriate members of the South African ANC openly acted as official advisors to SWAFO.

In the past, ANC literature was discovered during military operations near SWAPO bases -- written evidence which underlines their violent plans for South Africa.

It is becoming increasingly clear that action against SWAPO in Angola and elsewhere is not only a matter of commitment toward SWA/Namibia. It already involves a more direct South African security factor.

Not only South Africa should be aware of this; Angola and other neighboring countries should also. If neighboring states are privately making friendly overtures, they will have to must the deed to the word and do something about the mischief-mongers in their midst.

### ECONOMIC GROWTH DUE TO EXPANSION OF ENERGY SOURCES

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 81 p 14

[Article: "South Africa Will Export More Energy Than it Will Import"]

[Text] Mr Andre Hammersma, economist for the Standardbank, said yesterday at the Sigma strategy conference in Johannesburg, that 2 years from now South Africa will have become a net energy exporter.

He pointed out that the Republic's extensive coal exports will be largely responsible for this.

Mr Hammersma added that South Africa's dependence on oil as a source of energy is on the order of 20 percent.

When the SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] II and III projects are completed 2 years from now, the Republic's total dependence on oil to meet its energy needs will be reduced to less than 10 percent.

This is a real plus factor for the eighties, he added.

He said that the oil crisis had actually been to the country's advantage as it led directly to a revaluation of local minerals.

This resulted in unequaled expansions in the mining industry during the second half of the seventies.

New gold mines, such as Elandsrand, Deelkraal and Unisel, were developed, while construction of two new harbors, Richardsbaai and Saldanhabaai, directly contributed to the opening of new coal mines, such as Duvha, Matla, Rietspruit and Kleinkopje.

The Republic's strong energy position together with the giant expansion in the mining industry create positive long term prospects. The important factor is that the balance of payments does not have a restraining effect on the growth process.

Overall, said Mr Hammersma, it seems that the positive factors dominate the negative factors, especially in the medium term.

### Growth

The continued expansion of the mining industry, together with the further benefit to be obtained from mineral production, as well as import substitutes and the export of manufactured products, will probably constitute strong sources of further growth in the coming era.

If this potential could be tied to a dynamic growth management, and to a greater market orientation of the economic policy, then South Africa could now be standing on the threshold of a new phase of rapid economic expansion.

### MINEMORKERS UNION THREATENS STRONGER ACTION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 81 p 9

[Article: "MWU Right Threatens Government"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- Rightist politicking was very evident here yesterday at the opening of the yearly congress of the Mineworkers Union [MWU].

At the opening of the meeting, which was characterized by sharp attacks on the government's labor policy, the union threatened to call a strike, similar to the one of 1922, if blacks are allowed to obtain blasting certificates.

In his opening address, Mr Louwens Muller -- former minister of transportation and former leader of parliament -- said that political power in South Africa as well as in the South African jurisdiction should remain firmly in the hands of the Afrikaners and must be defended "at any cost."

He also emphasized that the Afrikaners should be prepared for the day when these political aims can no longer be achieved through negotiation, reasonableness and fairness.

"The Afrikaners have apparently lost the desire to continue the struggle for those things which are dear to them. But, in the words of Hans Strydom, 'the fight goes on'," he said.

The fact that Mr Muller agreed to open the meeting of the far-right union has aroused conjectures as to his current political loyalty.

The meeting opened with a scripture reading and prayer by Dr H.B. Senekal, the controversial preacher from Bronkhorstspruit, which later, during the acknowledgements, was greeted with loud applause and shouts of "hear, hear."

Dr Senekal noted, among other things, that the talents of the whites are gifts from God which are meant to be used by the whites in their own interest.

He said that he perceives an "anxiety" among the Afrikaners about the continued survival of the whites. "It seems as if concepts such as patriotism and exclusiveness have become a mortal sin, which can no longer be mentioned." According to him, "the time has come for us to bleed for our country." Dr Senekal was loudly applauded.

In his presidential address, the president of the MWU, Mr Cor de Jager, sharply attacked the Wiehahn report and threatened a mineworkers strike. "If blacks may soon be able to obtain blasting certificates, then there would be no reason why they could not become mine captains or shift bosses. This is proof that nobody would be secure in his job any longer."

He said that the Mineworkers Union will not be as submissive as other unions in allowing work integration to be forced upon it. "I cannot bind future MWU leaders to a decision. However, I want to warn the government that if the Mines and Industries Act is tampered with and blacks in South Africa are allowed to obtain blasting certificates, the resulting consequences will be the responsibility of the government."

He said that it is "good and right" that negotiations with other national groups are taking place and that concessions are being made. "However, this must be done within reason. We should as much as possible give other national groups what we demand for ourselves, but then reason and fairness should also be maintained toward us. However, we must be prepared for the day when there will no longer be any reason and fairness."

Afterwards, the meeting, which will end today, was closed to the press.

#### BRIEFS

SASOL PLANS--The managing director of SASOL [South African Coal, 011 and Gas Corporation], Mr Joe Stegmann, said that planning for the construction of another SASOL installation for the processing of oil from coal, similar to the SASOL 2 and SASOL 3 installations, can be started by 1985. He addressed the Strategy '80 conference of the Sigma society and noted, however, that he would like to see other South African companies initiate production of oil from coal and thus help SASOL carry the heavy monetary burden. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jan 81 p 11] 8463

TERRORISM SENTENCES -- [Questions in parliament column] In response to a question, Mr Louis le Grange, minister of police, said that altogether 52 persons are currently in custody under Article 6 of the Terrorism Act, 38 under Article 10 and 40 under Article 12b of the Internal Security Act and 20 under the General Legal Amendment Act. [Text] [Capetown DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 31 Jan 81 p 7] 8463

## NYERERE ESTABLISHES CLOSER ECONOMIC LINKS WITH ZANZIBAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Feb 81 p 56

[Article by Henry Reuter]

## [Text]

DAR ES SALAAM - Closer economic links between Zanzibar and the Tanzanian mainland are being forged by Tanzanian President Julius Nverere in a bid to make Zanzibar and its sister isle. Pemba, more dependent on the mainland and to scuttle the islanders' derground agitation for a "go it alone" policy.

Nyerere has announced that his next five-year and 20-year development plans will embrace both the isles and the mainland But, aimed as they are at giving all people of the 'United Republic" an average annual per capita income of only R271,50 by 1986. they have not been received overenthusiastically in the isles which enjoyed an average per capita in-come of over R200 way back in 1964, before a bloody revolution, backed by Nyerere, overthrew an

elected Government and set them on the path to a mainland merger

Since mid-1990 — when the Zanzibar political pot almost boiled over. "break-with-themainland" slogans were scrawled on every wall, Zanzibar soldiers threatened rebellion and 20 prominent island

threatened rebeilion and 20 prominent island leaders were detained for alleged subversion — Nyerere's protege, isle leader and Tanzanian first Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, has entrenched his position.

Under a new constitution worked out with Nyerere. Jumbe now nominates all members of the all-powerful, 35 member Revolutionary Council from which has fired everybody who did not back Nyerere to the hilt.

### Directive

Another Jumbe directive, that Zanzibar consumer goods imports should come only from the mainland has reduced the isle's shops to mainland austerity

Although he has never admitted a very real

decline in the isles' living standards under socialism. Jumbe is nevertheless very conscious of it. At a recent "Revolution Day" seminar he blamed failure to achieve anything near the isles' development plan targets on poor planning and the laziness of the isles' 400 000 people.

The theme was taken up by his ministers. East Germany has become rich because of work discipline, said one "If Zanzibaris continue to refuse to work hard the economy will collapse What we need is discipline," said another.

Doven of revolutionary council members. Thabit Kombo, offered his own easy solution - that rich Arab countries be persuaded to direct their surplus money into the isles, while Minister Isaac Seputu displayed his political naivete by suggesting that rather than rely on luans and aid from the West, Zanzibar should explore which of the industrialised socialist countries were willing to invest in developing countries.

# Rackets

Jumbe revealed at the seminar that even under socialism the isle was experiencing widespread rackets in the distribution of consumer goods. He did not reply, however, to allegations in the correspondence columns of the mainland government's newspapers that far from dividing the land equitably among the masses, the effect of socialism in Zanzibar had been to concentrate land control in the hands of a few influential leaders.

Seminar participants were unable to comment on specific aspects of the 1981-85 joint development plan because it has not yet been prepared. Only its outlines have been published because of job apathy among mainland civil servants.

These indicate that the plan puts its faith in tourism to diversify Zanzibar's one-crop clove economy and thus raise per capita incomes to the dizzy heights envisaged.

With this in mind the Government has announced its intention to renovate and install new machinery in Permba's cinemas, to build beach houses and to boost the entire economy by displaying Zanzibar's industrial products — at present shoes, see salt, cigarettes, beer and powdered milk — at all botels.

Little mention is made of the narrow streets of the ancient Zanzibar stone town which used to be its main tourist attraction. These are not what they used to be Many of the houses have fallen down, due to neglect, and their rubble has been carted away to make concrete for the nearby spiendidly boring blocks of East German-designed workers' apartments.

## NYERERE TALKS TO NEWSMEN BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN

## OW121055 Tokyo KYGDO in English 1040 GMT 12 Har 81

[Text] Nairobi, 12 March (KYODO) -- Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, due to visit Japan next week, said he will seek the Japanese people's better understanding of problems annoying Third World countries, such as food shortage and economic difficulties caused by high oil prices.

In an interview with Japanese journalists at his private residence just outside Dar Es Salaam, he said it will be still long before Tanzania can attain its objective, the construction of a perfect socialist state, though he said his country has Inid down the economic foundation and made considerable progress in education and medical care.

Nyerere cited the severe droughts and floods hitting the country intermittently for the last 3 years and the continuing war with anti-government forces in Uganda as the major problems facing Tanzania.

"If we suffer another crop failure this season, we would face a famine next year," the president said.

He emphasized that poerer developing countries are being forced to suffer economic hardsnips amid a vicious cycle of price increases for oil and industrial manufactured goods.

On Namibia, the president said that what should be done now that the Western peace proposal, supported by the frontline African states, has been rejected by South Africa is to put a firm international support behind the Namibian people's continued struggle for independence.

lanzania welcomes the recent United Nations action in endorsing new economic sanctions against South Africa, he said.

The presdient, due in Tokyo next Tuesday, described his country's relations with Japan as "extremely good" and hoped his visit will further promote their friendly relations.

He defended the presence of Tanzanian forces in Uganda, saying there was no alternative because no other country was willing to help Uganda restore peace and order.

The Tanzanian troops will be withdrawn by June in line with the agreement with the Uganda Government, he said.

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PRIEST BEFRIENDS SUKUMA WITCH DOCTOR NEAR MWANZA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Kusai Kamisa]

[Text] Bujora (Tanzania).

"FUMBUKA" Clement celebrated his priestly silver jubilee by feasting and dancing with witchdoctors on the shores of Lake Victoria.

That was six years ago, but the Rev. David Clement. a 56-year-aid Waite Father from Montreal. Canada, has no regrets today at mubbing his fellow parish priests.

The witchdoctors are real pagans, but they are my best friends. They are very religious and I find them more steady in their belief than our-selves. Their minds are straight."

Over three decades, this intense French-Canadian has become intertwined in the lives and culture of the dominant Sukuma tribe along the southern

His efforts have established schools, a health clinic. an internationally-renowned museum and alliturgy in the local language, Kisukuma. In return Fr Clement is the only foreigner infiliated into the secret tribal society of wisemen and also honoured with the title Fumbuka.

The word means simply "reveintion" and shows the amasement to which the witchdoctors swoke finding a missionary who treated them with care and understanding rather than attacking them at the care and the care are the care the care the care are the care are the care t

"Personally, I don't believe in witeberaft and they know I don't," Pather Clament said in a recent interview with

His openness with the tribal leaders was converts among the populace — about 15 000 out of the area's population of 25 000 are now Catholice — and also occursed some witchdectors to surrender their tools and artifacts. These are now the

ontrepieces in a Sukuma Museum that has been praised by Tansania's President Julius Nyerers and recognised interactionally for its ethno-

It's a long way from 1949 when a newly ordained David Clements was assigned to establish a purish here. 28 km east of the main lakeside town of Mwanza. The 27-year-old spoke only French fluently and the people spoke only Kisukuma, a local vermscular much removed from the national language of Kiswahili.

Public Clement ingred the length ingred from the district of the district of the control of the

Catholies harphly criticated the verse suits libergy and Kanikuma mage ampaied by Potter Chemont is a a u o the translations lasted Vali-

only the mindentry see, "This was your idea of education following the inducates of educations: to disparage your own things of culture and ortol asything foreign—especially foreign—especially

#### ADMPLITTING

"By using Kirukuma, i was not only simplifying communication between me and them, but also underlining a fact that there is no savage culture or language. Buth ideas only out it the minds of annufact in the minds of annufact mention.

Father Chement's identification with his flock was scaled in 1904, when is received the title Fumbula and was initiated—at a cost of 13 drums of local willy - John the month

A Park Laboratoria de la Companya de

When an overnealous Government educate threatment to derrotten the mumum in 1974 as part of a Overnment exclusions on witcheraft, the State Speaks in Dur on Salaam

After efficie recommends, the origin passed, the origin passed, the measure thrived and Primbuka insupurated a rural technology trade school where traditional artisans instruct effe-by-side with Beandine vian volunteers in auticota such as carpentry, pottery, weaving and transvert.

With unabated enthusiasm in his fourth decade of service. Father David Chement is already culveting plants important to the Bukums for a botanical garden. Only plants which are or medicinal and other value in the life of a Sukuma pensant are kept.

## VIOLENCE IN KAMPALA; UPH CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

Three People Killed

## Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] AFP--Three people were killed and three more were seriously wounded on Saturday, 7 February 1981 in Lungujja, 5 km from Kampaia, by men armed with rifles and bazookas who attacked the home of a judge. According to witnesses, the men wore Ugandan army combat uniforms. After breaking into Judge Joseph Kyobe's house, the assailants blew up part of the roof and the outside railing and led six people into the garage where they shot them. Mr Kyobe's three sons, one of whom was 8 years old, died immediately. The judge and the two other wounded people were hospitalized.

## More Shootings in Kampala

## Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 81 p 30

[Text] Kampala (Reuter) -- Patrols were on duty Tuesday 10 February 1981 in the streets of Kampala where there was still sporadic gunfire. The police were still investigating the series of attacks against police stations, barracks and a prison (See "Le Monde" of 11 February 1981).

The police set up barriers around the Ugandan capital and made some arrests. The attacks on Honday, which seem to be part of a carefully coordinated plan, were mainly against police headquarters in Kampala and western Uganda. It is not known how many weapons were stolen then.

Cunfire exchanges continued Tuesday 7 km from Kampala, not far from Luzira prison which the army was guarding.

The UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement], a hitherto unknown group whose goal is to overthrow President Obote, in power since December 1980, claimed responsibility for the attacks. The Ugandan government termed the aggressors outlaws and appealed for calm. According to a diplomat stationed in Rampala, some of the 10,000 Tanzanian soldiers still stationed in the country took part in the operations to restore calm.

[According to the Reuter correspondent in Dar es Salaam, President Nyerere stated Tuesday that all 10,000 Tanzanian soldiers in Uganda since the fall of dictator Idi Amin Dada will return by next June and until their return to Tanzania, they will assist the leaders in Kampala with their security problems.]

### BRIEFS

UPM ARREST--AFP--On 11 February 1981 in Kampala, officials of the UPM [Uganda Patriotic Movement], a political opposition group with one seat in parliament, stated that their secretary general, Jebeli Bidandi Sali, had been arrested by Ugandan security forces. These officials also stated they had no news about the president of the movement, former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni, but there was no indication he had been arrested. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Feb 81 p 6] 9479

MOBUTU DISCUSSES ECONOMY, BUDGET, PLAN

Libreville L'UNION in French 23-26 Dec 80

[Interview with President Mobutu in Kinshasa by L'UNION special correspondent Mualabu Mussamba; date of interview not given]

[23 Dec 80 p 7]

[Text] The member nations of the Paris group (USA, France, Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada) have indicated their support for the 1980-1982 three year plan, the third phase of the Mobutu Plan begun last year with the IMF's [International Monetary Fund] help; in addition to reducing inflation (approximately 100 percent in recent years), it aims to revive vital sectors of the economy (agriculture, mining, transportation and energy).

This third phase is expected to encourage growth in the country in 3 years. In 1979, the rate of economic decline was slowed. The three year plan allocates 6.7 billion zaires (\$2.2 billion), or 25 percent of the investments, half of which is to be financed by foreign aid, to the public sector. The transportation sector is to receive 42 percent of the investments; energy, 32 percent; mining, 22 percent and agriculture, 4 percent. The group finally agreed that the international community should reschedule the public debt and increase aid at favorable rates, especially aid for the balance of payments, to make the economic adaptation process possible. In 1980, there should be a balance of payments deficit of \$248 million, while the trade balance for imports should amount to \$1.3 billion.

The budget deficit should be approximately \$380 million, a level compatible with the IMF objectives. Bebt servicing is still high and amounts to one-third of export revenues, more than \$400 million. Additional aid will therefore be needed. Western aid granted to Zaire during the Brussels conference in 1979 amounted to \$384 million, plus debt rescheduling involving \$400 million, approved in December 1979 during a meeting of the Club of Paris.

The president of the Republic of Zaire, His Excellency Sese Seko, recently granted our special correspondent Hualabu Hussamba an exclusive interview in Rinshasa, during which he discussed his country's security, various economic and financial problems, Zairian-Gabonese cooperation, North-South cooperation and the war in the Hiddle East and the Persian Gulf.

[Question] Mr President, Zaire has just celebrated the 15th anniversary of the new government, are you completely pleased with the rescue work you have undertaken since then? Is Zaire truly a democratic country? Will you discuss the expectations of the Zairian people and their country's future?

[Answer] To answer the first part of your question, I must say it is always difficult to speak of oneself and one's own achievements.

You observers must judge and evaluate what has been tried and accomplished in Zaire in the past 15 years. Not wanting to make an evaluation, I will only say quite simply that everyone believes we have succeeded and provided the most basic conditions for the survival and development of any nation: peace which all 26 million Zairian men and women enjoy today.

We also united the nation. Travel across the immense Zairian territory, from north to south, east to west, you will see one and the same people brought together in a single mass movement, the MPR, which I founded in 1967; you will find one and the same people obeying the same guidelines, pursuing one and the same objective: the welfare of every citizen of this country.

Another thing: an administrative or political cadre can be sent anywhere in the republic; he is sure he can exercise his authority there fully, serving and working without complications or contention. Tribalism is a thing of the past in Zaire. We feel these are the essential things.

Other achievements like INGA, Air Zaire, the Zairian Maritime Company, GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Companies] speak for themselves.

My Country's Economic Difficulties

On the subject of the people's living conditions, we remain faithful to one concern, the reason for all our actions—the well-being of the Zairian man. This explains our determination to solve, at whatever cost, our current economic problems. We have provided for our development activities, we have the political will and the indispensable determination to achieve our objectives and we can count on our people's understanding, discipline and commitment. All these factors, plus our country's immense resources, make us confident about the future of Zaire and the well-being of its inhabitants.

I believe that also answers the third part of your question about our reasons to hope and believe.

To answer the question if Zaire is truly a democratic country, I would immediately say yes. However, let us understand each other from the outset. In my opinion, there is not a democracy or the democracy, but democracies. No one has the right to impose his brand on others.

That would and does lead to all kinds of regrettable, useless misunderstandings. You know the history of the MPR, which is practically the history of the 11th

Republic, and it must be acknowledged that at every turn in our evolution, the people have always been allowed to speak out and decide.

You have no doubt attended sessions of our parliament which is a true reflection of the nation and you must have been somewhat surprised by the freedom of speech and the extraordinary frankness of the debates. Anything is said and revealed there. No one is treated with kid gloves.

To those who believe that there is no democracy without an opposition party, we say and repeat that in Zaire, in Africa, we are not a society of opposition, but rather a society of juxtaposition. We accept contestation, even the harshest criticism, but it must be constructive and within the system, in other words, within our mass movement organizations.

As long as I am the leader in Zaire, I will never tolerate disorder and the resurgence of petty, sterile quarrels, demagogic and irresponsible remarks which marked a shameful, disgraceful period which we decided to bury forever.

[Question] Mr President, could you speak about the security and territorial integrity in Zaire now after two Shaba wars and after the reconciliation with Angola? Would you discuss the border conflict between Zaire and Zambia which can be construed in various ways?

[Answer] You are speaking to the man who swore to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of Zaire. I am the supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces and the state commissioner (minister) for national defense and territorial security. I am glad to discuss all these problems of security and territorial integrity, even more so because you put them in the context of the two Shaba wars, initiated from abroad. You know the role I played in this.

Since the second Shaba war, Zaire has not experienced any armed conflict and peace reigns throughout this immense national territory. Yet he who wants peace prepares for war. We did not make up this maxim, but we are realistic and act upon it. We are committed to modernizing our army with Belgian, Prench and Chinese aid, to training elite troops and the results, believe me, are very encouraging.

Zaire is basically a peaceful country and its peaceful neighbors have nothing to fear, but past experience teaches us to be vigilant.

As the military leader, I want to be present wherever the smallest incident occurs. This is my sacred duty.

It has been rightly said that Africa needs hoes more than guns. This explains our intense personal diplomacy not only with Angola, but with all our neighbors.

As for the border conflict between Zambia and Zaire which you mentioned, I will only say that it is not "hot" and will not in the short-term lead to an armed conflict between our two countries. The matter is being studied by

our experts, but it is understood that Zaire will remain faithful to its policy of fierce defense of its territorial integrity.

[24-25 Dec 80 p 7]

[Text] Today we are continuing our interview with the Zairian head of state. In this section, President Mobutu especially stressed the second phase of the Mobutu Plan, economic recovery, IMF-Zairian relations and equitable conditions for cooperation between partners.

[Question] Mr President, in 1979, you specifically drafted a man bearing your illustrious name for Zaire's economic recovery. The first and second letter of intent sealed the agreement which your government reached with the IMF on the stabilization program for the period between 1 July 1979 and 21 December 1980.

Conferences were held in Brussels on the financial aid which Zaire's partners would provide as aid for the Zairian balance of payments.

The Zairian government made various monetary decisions. You set up another program, PAM [Minimum Agricultural Program]. With all this strategy, will Zaire begin to recover economically by late 1980? The Zairian people made enormous sacrifices during this period of crisis, can they expect well-being and prosperity in the near future?

[Answer] As you said, the Mobutu Plan, which I announced in my 25 November 1977 speech, went into effect in 1979. It is an economic and financial recovery plan. It has three major parts. It is important to note here that our approach is both original and less conventional because more than one person has tried to find in the Mobutu Plan the usual presentation of development plans that international organizations for bilateral assistance often require of our countries. We did this on coming to power in 1965, in our speech-program of 12 December 1965. Then, I reported on the situation and announced the objectives to be achieved by 1970. The results, as you know were presented to the people and the international community on 5 December 1970 in my speech after taking the constitutional oath. This brief review is necessary to put into context our actions within the three year economic and financial recovery plan.

The Mobutu Plan is divided into three parts:

First, it aims for more effective management and organization techniques in the state apparatus. In this regard, we announced far-reaching reforms on territorial decentralization, decentralization of management to reorganize the customs services, formation of new public enterprises and democratization of institutions.

Reforms along these lines thus far have involved setting up an office for management of the public debt, a customs office with autonomous administrative and financial management and enlarging the managerial staff of the Bank of

Zaire and the Treasury by appointing a principal director and a principal deputy director.

The second part involved reorganizing the transportation sector, developing agriculture and using the mining industry to best advantage.

The economic policy of the Mobutu Plan also called for greater collaboration with the foreign private sector as well as international cooperation.

In this context--affected by the 1973 world oil crisis and aggravated domestically by the Shaba incidents of 1977 and 1978--plans for stabilization had to be made. Indeed, the success of our economic recovery depended upon improving the financial situation. This was vital, in order to provide basic conditions to restore production and productive investment, the next phase of the Mobutu Plan.

Short-term stabilization programs in 1976 and 1977, in collaboration with the IMF, did not resolve the widespread crisis affecting Zaire since 1973. Since the goal was economic and financial stabilization through control and regulation of demand, the executive council, with the IMF's help, adopted a new stabilization program for the period from 1 July 1979 through 31 December 1980.

The two letters of intent which I sent in July 1979 and March 1980 were nothing more than detailed, factual accounts of all sections of the stabilization program carried out, as elaborated by the executive council to obtain the IMF's approval.

The economic recovery plan which, above all, was the work of Zairians, was presented for the support of friendly countries and international financing organizations.

The various conferences in Brussels, Paris and London were held to publicize details of the Mobutu Plan and the various related programs and together determine the financial support Zaire's partners would provide, particularly aid to the Zairian balance of payments. This stage was important because management reorganization and the anticipated increase in production go hand in hand with an improved financial situation; this is how we will avoid further imbalance in our economy.

After the three conferences with friendly countries in Brussels, some of these countries made firm commitments and are now providing financial aid to Zaire. Agreements on rescheduling the debt were signed with government creditors and private foreign banks respectively in December 1979 and April 1980. In accordance with the stabilization plan, \$410 million, almost one-half of our budget receipts voted by parliament, will be allocated to paying the external debt.

The Minimum Agriculture Program, PAM for short, is a decentralization program of the Mobutu Plan, to develop agriculture in rural areas by giving priority

to getting crops to the large centers and export points. This program calls for training peasants, maintaining highway and railroad routes and supplying rural areas on a regular basis with motor fuels, medicine and basic foodstuffs. Through this program, Zaire aims to upgrade agriculture which is indeed the first priority.

With 31 December 1980, the end of the current stabilization program 1 1/2 months away, all economic indicators on regaining economic and financial equilibrium, especially in public financing matters, indicate we can fulfill the contract made with the Zairian nation at the beginning of the year.

As for public finances, for example, the ceiling on advances to the treasury by the Bank of Zaire was set at 355 million zaires, 63 percent of the authorized limit.

Proper implementation of the stabilization program, which was confirmed by the IMF, resulted in the authorization of the tranche on 30 June 1980 within the IMF confirmation agreement, in support of the stabilization program.

Now Zaire has broached the IMF about gaining access to the extended facility which some countries have.

The extended facility, for a 3 year period, combined with increased assistance from the World Bank, would help revive the economy with the participation of the Zairian people as of 1981. Thus, a harmonious relay is planned between the Mobutu Plan and the proposed program within the extended facility which we think we will obtain.

The goal of this entire strategy is the permanent recovery of the economy within the guidelines of the Mobutu Plan.

In 1979, we ended the no-growth period; in 1980, the anticipated rate of growth will be around 2.3 percent; the 1981 estimates are for approximately 3.3 percent. This indicates a new beginning for the welfare and prosperity of the entire nation at the start of the new decade.

Estimated Growth Rate Will Be 2.3 Percent in 1980 and 3.3 Percent in 1981

[Question] Mr President, Zaire cooperates economically and commercially with many countries. Yet you have always mentioned Chinese economic and technical cooperation as being very dynamic, as accomplishing a great deal; among other things, centers to teach rice cultivation techniques, the Palace of the People, development of the future sugar complex at Lotikila, and the Kamanyola sports stadium.

Could you give figures for Chinese activities in Zaire and mention the shortcomings of the cooperation of some countries toward Zaire?

What is needed for equitable cooperation between partners?

[Answer] You said it all about our cooperation with China, which we have always mentioned as an example. It is less the figures than the spirit of our relations with the People's Republic of China. Leaving aside, if you will, the figures, even though they are large, let me take this opportunity to praise the knowledge, modesty and the extraordinary adaptability of Chinese technicians.

We are also very pleased with our other partners' activities. Occasionally, we just deplore the behavior of some experts which is reminiscent of a certain era which will never come again; we also deplore some quite wide-spread ideas people in some donor countries have that only the countries helped benefit from cooperation. This is far from the truth and something should be said. When someone mentions, for example, that so many million Belgian francs were granted to Zaire, it should be pointed out that not a single centime leaves the donor country and comes to our central bank; contrary to certain tendentious allegations, this money is in no way meant to enrich anyone in Zaire. Quite the contrary, it enriches firms in the donor country.

[26 Dec 80 p 7]

[Text] Today we conclude our interview with the Zairian head of state in Kinshasa. In the last part, President Mobutu discusses cooperation between Gabon and Zaire, North-South cooperation and his views on the OAU.

[Question] Mr President, you have often criticized economic relations between certain countries, which in your own words, because of historic privilege, have the good fortune to become ever richer while others, because of a kind of historic fatality, seem doomed to grow poorer. Looking at this contrast, how do you view the future of the poor nations which, nevertheless, have everything needed for success because they have the raw materials?

[Answer] Economic relations are currently dominated by the search for a new international, indeed world, economic order. Third World countries are faced with growing poverty which threatens to obliterate them. If the privileges which the so-called industrialized countries have extracted from their position in history allow them to be the beneficiaries of ever-growing wealth while underequipped countries become more and more impoverished, it is nevertheless true that, more than ever, the weapon of raw materials could be the death knell not only for the industrialized world, but for all humanity.

### North-South Split

The North-South economic split, characterized by the gaping fault in the sociological surface of the planet must disappear. We must get out of the spiral, if we wish to avoid the collision which seriously threatens humanity on the brink of destruction.

The petroleum crisis of early December 1970 has just come to an end and is a spectacular illustration of this statement. Industry in the industrialized countries is in very bad shape. In that part of the world, unemployment seems

to be the price to pay for petroleum whose price has increased 30-fold in less than 10 years. This jump could have been avoided if the countries producing raw materials and the consumer countries had shared more equitably. Since the second petroleum hike in 1973, the economic weakness of the entire industrial system, from the East to the West, affects not only the industrialized countries but also our inflation-ridden er nomies. Must we tolerate this situation and these conditions which pust closer to a merciless trade war?

The industrial world has developed main! ince the beginning of the contemporary period. This development is due the systematic exploitation of the Third World resources and because it sells its products on its own markets. This era is surely coming to an end.

For example, what would happen to European industry without Gabonese manganese? Only one of the five supplier countries (Gabon, South Africa, Australia, India and Brazil) would have to halt supplies to cause trouble for the whole economy of the west.

We ar gradually learning that the industrial world owes its survival to the Third World as much as the Third World depends on it. Since we supply it with the material means for unprecedented expansion, it is high time that the Third World also benefited by a more equitable sharing of its revenues.

Everything possible must be done to reduce the inequities in social and economic progress among peoples. The need for a common worldwide program for each basic aspect of a new world order between the raw material producers and consumers is irrevocable today.

To do this, we owe it to ourselves to favor a massive transfer of the power to share from the industrialized nations, and to improve the terms of exchange by demanding more remunerative prices for our raw materials.

It is in everyone's interests that we commit ourselves resolutely to the survival of the world. If current problems are to be solved, the North and South must recognize mutual interests. For this reason, we encourage cooperation and real exchanges between the countries of the South to achieve greater participation in the dialogue with the North.

[Question] Mr President, could you comment on economic cooperation between Zaire and Gabon? Could you explain what has been achieved between the two brother countries and talk about the scope of political relations between Zaire and Gabon and also between President Mobutu and President Bongo?

[Answer] Zaire considers its relations with Gabon very important for many reasons. First, Gabon is a member of the OAU. Next, it is a central African country like Zaire and part of the great French-speaking family.

Gabon and Its Leader Have Always Been at Our Side

Our two peoples, it should be stressed, are related by consanguinity. In foreign policy matters, many times we have similar views on problems in Africa and the rest of the world.

We have concluded important bilateral cooperation agreements:

Agreement on trade;

Agreement on data processing;

Agreement on training data processing personnel;

Agreement on exchanging data processing information;

Agreement on an exchange program for computer-processed data;

Agreement on providing computer personnel;

Agreement on air transportation;

Protocol of agreement on maritime fishing;

Protocol of agreement on telecommunications.

Implementation of these agreements and protocols of agreements, although satisfactory, has been somewhat slow because of the complex problems involved which require appropriate mechanisms.

Political relations between Zaire and Gabon are excellent and are fortunately strengthened by the great friendship between the presidents of Gabon and Zaire.

We Zairians are happy to see that, in all circumstances, good or ill, Gabon and its leader have always been at our side. I would hope that our brothers and sisters in Gabon feel the same way toward us.

I truly admire President Bongo's commitment to his country and his oftrepeated goal of making Gabon a good place to live. He cherishes the slogan "Gabon first" and that says everything.

Human Rights, The Situation In the Middle East And The Persian Gulf

[Question] How do you define human rights, Mr President? In asking this question, we would like to mention the accusations made several times by Amnesty International against the Zairian government.

[Answer] I have no reason not to respect Amnesty International or its professed cause. A person has rights as a citizen of a country and as a human being; I, too, have these same rights and, if Amnesty International

defends them without charge as it says, this is a praiseworthy, benevolent action for all of us.

However, there is the method of doing it, the approach to the problem. According to this so-called humanitarian organization, human rights seem to be violated almost exclusively in our Third World countries. Everything happening elsewhere is normal, according to the demands of order and discipline. Think about it.

Amnesty International has made a great stir about the alleged Mbuji-Mayi massacres in our country. We have invited them to come and determine the facts on the spot. There has been no response. We are still waiting. This does not prevent us from sleeping or from devoting ourselves to the urgent developmental tasks.

[Question] Mr President, many countries in the world are concerned about the Middle East situation and the search for an equitable solution to the Palestinian problem, Cambodia where the natives are oppressed by a foreign invader, the Persian Gulf where the Iraqis and the Iranians are fighting and the Americans are still held hostage and Chad where political factions are involved in a bitter, fratricidal, interminable war. What do you think of all these situations and what can you do for peace in the world?

[Answer] Zaire is in a position to understand the problems you mention. My country has suffered civil wars and secessions which seriously threatened its territorial integrity. Having suffered so much from foreign interference, it hopes for internal solutions to domestic problems in all nations. Non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries is a basic principle of our foreign policy.

This principle should not only be proclaimed, but rigorously respected by the great powers which are almost always, in one way or another, behind all the conflicts currently rending our planet.

We can only make a very modest personal contribution to world peace, but we feel that our silence would ultimately be either complicity or weakness.

## PROBLEMS FACING COVERNMENT EXPECTED TO INTENSIFY

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 24 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Michael Holman and Chris Sherwell]

[Text] Zambia is the world's fourth largest producer of copper. But a new slump in prices threatens a sharp cut in foreign earnings from this source. President Kaunda has admitted his country's economic situation is "very serious" and is seeking substantial aid from the International Monetary Fund.

Lusaka, President Kenneth Kaunda, one of Africa's longest-surviving and most highly respected heads of state, is undergoing the severest test of his leader-ship since he brought Zambia to independence in 1964. On his ability to meet this challenge hangs not only his own future but also the stability of a major copper producer which plays a critical rate in southern Africa. [as published]

In an interview with the FINANCIAL TIMES, President Kaunda himself acknowledged that his country's economic situation was "very, very serious indeed," but he held out the prospect of an early agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a substantial aid programme.

Zambia's economy is in the depths of its most serious depression. Copper prices are again low, foreign exchange reserves are almost exhausted, investment has plunged and Government spending has soared. The hopes brought by peace in neighbouring Zimbabwe remain only a promise.

Labour unrest has also grown, and a violent eight day strike last month convulsed the belt of copper and cobalt mines nearly 200 miles north of Lusaka. At the same time bitter exchanges are charging the political atmosphere as scapegoats are sought. The columns of the state-controlled Press have rarely carried more criticism.

A growing number of people pins responsibility for Zambia's persistent problems on the Government. To them, its policies have never seemed more ineffectual, and the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) never less credible. Public confidence is clearly being eroded, as even the TIMES OF ZAMBIA acknowledged in an editorial recently. The Government, as a result, has probably never looked weaker.

President Kaunda is increasingly unable to escape the attacks. Politicians civil servants and others in public life are privately ready to say that they are disillusioned with their leader and trust his abilities less and less. Even President Kaunda's candid admissions are not helping, as the gap widens between the rhetoric of good intentions and the harsh reality of low achievement.

The President has tended to report to his old tactic of pinning the blame on "external forces," though that is working less effectively than in the past. He particularly blamed South Africa for inspiring an abortive plot to overthrow his Government last October.

The consequences of instability in this former British colony with some 30,000 expatriates could be profound. As the world's fourth largest producer of copper (after the US the Soviet Union and Chile) and the second largest producer of cobalt after neighbouring Zaire, Zambia is of considerable strategic interest to the West.

President Kaunda has played a key role in trying to end the Zimbabwe conflict and is closely involved with efforts to settle the Namibian dispute. He is still paying a price for that role.

In 1975 the United Nations estimated the cost to Zambia of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence at Kwachas 560m (£280m). This cost will have risen sharply between 1975 and 1980 as the guerrilla war spilled across the Zambusi dislocating transport routes already disrupted by the 1975 closure of the copper belt's rail outlet through the Angolan port of Lobito.

On top of this, a heavy slump in copper prices in the mid-1970s deprived the Government of vital revenue, and that slump of now repeating itself. [as published] In 1974 copper and cobalt provided 54 per cent of Government income. Between 1977 and 1979, they provided nothing. Only Kw 41m came from this source in 1980 when the price fell from \$1,375 a tonne in February to under \$800 in December. A negligible amount of revenue is expected for 1981.

At the same time, oil costs have risen--60 percent in 1980 alone--while the maize harvest has failed for two seasons running. This has led to maize imports, worth Kw 10m in 1979 and at least Kw 49m last year.

Evidence of the widespread damage to the Zambian economy and the inevitable consequences for President Kuanda's standing, is contained in a confidential report by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) last November. According to the report gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 46 per cent in real terms between 1974 and 1979, Government capital expenditure fell 65 per cent.

People in the countryside, 60 per cent of the 6m population, have fared worst. They most now pay three named more in agricultural produce for the urban goods they buy, compared with 1965. [as published] According to the report, clinics are now without basic medicine, schools without books, and public transport is "apparently inadequate." Even the Ministry of Agriculture's budget allocation for petrol and vehicle maintenance is one-fifth of the 1973 level.

Policy-makers clearly shoulder part of the blame, even after allowing for external factors beyond Zambia's controls. As the ILO report shows, the bulk of the determination in the rural-urban terms of trade, for example, took place in the first six years after independence, when "resources were plentiful." The subsequent decline "continued the trend" the report concludes.

No relief is in sight. There has been a sharp fall-off of financial discipline since the first two-year SDR 250m (\$463m) IMF programme which was completed last April. Arrears in external payments, covering imports and remittances of profits and dividends, have climbed to Kw 500m.

With foreign exchange reserves almost exchanged Zambia will also be hard-pressed to meet two essential payments--some Kw 50m for two oil shipments and Kw-45 for 250,000 tonnes of maize required before the 1980-81 harvest reaches the mills. On top of this, two supplementary budgets in 1980 added Kw 630m--over 70 per cent-to the original estimates.

Outside confidence has been further shaken by the abrupt and premature departure of three senior economic officials—Luke Mwanashiku, Michael Mwape, Governor and general manager respectively of the central bank and Lloyd Sicholongo, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

President Kaunda in his interview, explained that two of these men, which he praised highly, were due to retire early and that their successors appointments were made to ensure that the team which implemented the new IMF programme would conduce the final stages of the negotiations.

In fact, the changes reflect President Kaunda's marked tendency over the years to recycle the men immediately around him, sometimes sending them into diplomatic exile through foreign postings, more often allowing them to sink into oblivion with occasionally a slim prospect of returning to the political fold in a gesture of forgiveness symbolic of "humanism," the President's all-embracing ideology for Zambia.

The tendency is damaging to continuity, even if it bolsters President Kaunda's own position. Sometimes it creates an embarrassing impression abroad. The latest removals have certainly not helped the IMF talks on a three-year programme likely to total over SDR 500m (£927m). Nor will confidence have been inspired by the fact that sections of last month's budget were hastily rewritten in the early hours of budget day itself.

One of the IMF's conditions is likely to be a firm commitment to reductions in Government subsidies which have increased 14-fold in the 1970s and in 1980 were almost as big as Government capital investment.

Yet there may be a high political price to pay Maize meal is one of the items subsidised and in order to reduce the subsidy the cost of the most nutritious brand went up 37 per cent early last month, followed by increases in the price of sugar, meat and milk.

The impact on Zambians, who have been tightening their belts for the past several years, will be serious, particularly as it comes when the Government's popularity is probably at its lowest ebb because of a series of events over the past five-months.

Last October's abortive plot to overthrow President Kaunda was undoubtedly the most important. Among those arrested, and yet to be brought to trial, are a former Bank of Zambia governor, a leading lawyer and senior airforce officer. But controversial allegations were also levelled against the trade union movement.

The charges further strained already tense relations. The Mineworkers Union of Zambia, representing the 55,000 workers on the vital copper mines, most of them from the powerful Remba tribe, was already stoutly resisting of new local government legislation, and the confirmation slid out of control. After conceding a major point, UNIP clumsily followed the Government's concession by expelling three leading union members from the party, lunching the chairman. [as published] That move backfired, for the mineworkers came out, violence erupted and another climbdown became necessary.

Although there is currently an uneasy truce, the underlying strains continue and even President Kaunda acknowledges that the problem appears "intractable."

In all this, the armed forces must remain a critical factor, underpinning the administration's stability. The 15,000 strong army and air force have been cushioned from the worst of the economic hardships. They have sophisticated hardware—including a 100m order for Soviet MIGs and President Kaunda has provided regular seminars for senior officers on the country's problems.

Zambia itself remains for the most part of tranquil and tolerant state by African standards. The rigorousness of recent criticism has illustrated the debate which its one-party system can allow, and the country is not yet a land of midnight raids and buried bodies.

But Tresident Kaunda remains something of an enigma. If his policies are bankrupt, he still lives in hope. If he is occasionally ruthless, he is also understanding. If he is, to a large extent, responsible for the mess the country is new in, so too are the Government ministers and officials who act in his name.

The IMF mission in Zambia thus has a difficult and critical task ahead of it. The package it may agree with Zambia will probably stand between economic recovery and disarray. But the period in which it is negotiated will place further strain on the country and party, because the problems they face will intensify. For President Kaunda--hitherto a symbol of the country's stability--the next few months may well be his worst.--BR.-FT. Service.

### OPPOSITION WANTS ECONOMIC POLICIES REFLECTING PEOPLE'S WISHES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 13 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by John Borrell]

[Text]

AT IIII height of recent strike by Zambian copper miners, Comrade Bonzo's friend, Mr. Mambazo, launched into a laurent about how his wife and children had become estranged because of sinister influences outside the family home

The point of the lament, told in dead-pan fashion by a leading Zambian columnist, Kapelwa Musonda, in his weekly newspaper column based on the factitious Ronzo, was not lost on Zambian readers. For poor old Mr. Mambaro, who saw his family's actions as an attempt to bring him to his knees, one should substitute President Kaunda.

The country's leader since independence in 1964, President Kaunda has seen his popularity dipto a low point in recent months. Like Mr. Mambazo, he has evoked such tired bogevmen as South Africa and international capitalism to explain away the extrangement. Even the strangler who raped and killed more than 20 women in Luxaka list year is perceived to have been on the pay of international conspirators.

Laying the blame on sinister outside influences may have work-ed while Zambia was involved in a controntation with Rhodesia, but the war has been over for a year and Zambians are looking for a little more maturity from their leaders.

The miners' strike, resolved after the Government reached a compromise with union leaders. was politically, rather than industrially, motivated and the culmination of a

long-running feud between Government and the labour movement. Since Zambia became a one-party State in 1972, President Kaunda has attempted to pattern the country's political structure on fast European lines, making the ruling party omnipotent, and the executive a law unto the first country as a law unto the first country a law unto the first country a law unto the first country as a law unto the first country as law unto the first country as a law unto the first country as a law unto the first country and the case of the country as a law unto the first country and the case of the case o

With all other vehicles of dissent immobilised, the trade unions have become the focal point for resistance to an increasingly totalitarian, yet still relatively benign, system. Those leading the unions want political change as much as they devire to further the more narrow industrial interests of those they represent.

It is no coincidence that the chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Mr. Frederick Chiluba, is a Bemba The opposition United Progressive Party, banned in 1972, was led by another Bemba, Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, who died a year ago after repeated political humiliations. Mr. Chiluba is said to have assumed Mr. Kapwepwe's mantle

But it would be wrong to see the unions simply as a vehicle for Hemba tribal aspirations, significant as these are. Dissent in Zambia straddles tribal lines and is the result of growing disillusionment with the country's leaders and their political and economic policies.

While preaching socialism and condemning capitalism, President Kaunda's administration has been singularly unsuccessful in creating the egalitarianism it exposses. The coterie of faithful around the President are comfortably ensconced in expensive bouses, obtain cheap loans for clandestine business.

ventures, and drive around in what has become Zambia's symbol of success, the Mercedev-Bena

Yet the policies they have produced in the spuit of crushing capitalism have done little for most Zambana and in many cases have left people materially worse off than they were at independence.

The rural areas have become impovershed as a result of policies designed to cushion the potentially volatile urban workforce against the effects of economic mismanagement and bureaucratic corruption.

A peasant farmer now has to grow three times as much maize as he did at independence to buy the same shirt, blanket, or those Apart from areas in which mission areas are active, medical and educational facilities offered to him are as bad, if not worse, than they were during colonial rule.

Not surprisingly, more and more people are leaving the land for the towns, compounding the country's already desperate food problem, and posing new political difficulties as discontent multiplies among the unemployed.

Even those in regular employment find the logistics of life increasingly hard to manage. At dawn each morning queues form outside the State owned shops irreputatly supplied with such essentials as maire meal, cooking oil and soap. People often return home empty handed after an eight-hour vioil.

Medical care, in the best Socialist tradition, in free but you have to take your own food to hospital and staring a bed is not uncommon. Drugs are not always available, and vital equipment breaks down with alarming regularity.

I conomic tailure, so far as it effects the lives of ordinars people, can no longer be cushioned by income from copper. Hecause of the world economic recession, which has forced copper prices down to unprofitable levels, the Government stands to earn less than pound I million from copper this year.

To help balance the books, the price of maire meal, the country's staple food, was recently increased by more than 30 per cent. Subsidies have also come off other consumer goods flut while making periodic adjustments of this nature, the Government seems refuctant to make the fundamental political and economic charges necessary to half the side fowards political and fiscal chars.

In the recent budget, tax and other concessions were given to farmers to encourage them to grow more make. But at the same time, the Government is planning to spend more than 100 million pound over 10 years to set up huge State farms. The State's previous ventures into agriculture suggest that the farms will be a total disaster.

This preoccupation with State control of the oconomy has resulted in the departure from government service of the ablest Zambians, and created an opposition of the elite whose political views coincide roughly with those of the unions.

What the critics want is a political system which forces those in power to take crymiance of the wishes of the people, and economic policies which reflect those wishes.

wishes of the people, and economic policies which reflect those wishes. What President Kaunda and those around him want, according to a growing body of opinion, is to retain power, and pursue policies discredited by the failures of the past 16 years. There is effectively no common ground, and the recent skitmishes seem certain to develop into pitched bartles before the year is out. The Muslim-Guardian Service

## PRESIDENT BANANA'S 'POLITICAL THEOLOGY' EXAMINED

## Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Feb 81 p 12

## [Article by Dr John Nijenhuis]

[Text] SEVERAL Christians have been wondering what

to think of the deas about therale of the Church and Christianity which have been expressed in several recent addresses by Presi-

gent Banana

After making a study of them, my conclusion is that the "political that the "political theology" of President Banana is "a valid ex-pression of Christianity

These considerations are based on three address. ses by the President, which will be referred to by their dates and on some statements in his booklet. The Grapel According to the Chetto

follow bg passage The contains the President s hasin stance — although here expressed in a "negative" 'e. denving

To say that social and economic programmes are "very secondary in the scriptural prochurch is primarily relationship of sinful man to a Holy God" is to pay no hint to I a whole theology of

incarnation (13th Septemberi

More specifically, President places his "political theology" in the framework of the new socalled "liberation theology" (2nd September. Ghetto, page 711

What must a Christian think of all this To begin with liberation theology it

in .radequate to think that this two of theology which originated in Latin America as an ideological tool to help the poor and ODDIE sted hecause LBOOF 100000 -A . is ilmited to that con"nent Several from Europe and North America claim that the bas'c encial tenets ex-pressed in liberation theology are "a valid ex-pression of Christian.tv

What all this holls down to is that there are in fact two :deas about the roper task of the first one was condemned above by the President the idea that the Church i primarily if not exciusively, concerned with the reationship of sintu-nian to a Holy God

This is the theory that religion is an affair hetween an individual's spiritual soul and his or her God Such a view was almost universal in the pout and is still held by many today

However nother view which holds that social "concern" and "involvement" belong to the essence of Christianty, and some go even so far as to sav — (and rightly so. I believe) that while we must not forget the spiritual content of the Christian faith, the social dimension somehow forms an integral part of the spiritual dimension

#### ALJENATION

But how do we know that the view Christianity with social. implications is the correct The answer is look one " at the written sources of Christian ty - but one must add without spiritualistic prejudices

We can begin by taking cue from President Ranina, who refers to the Enodus of the oppressed Jews out of

Ghetto p 39-11 The biblical narrative clearly shows that God was concerned and 'acted' to make an end ' an unjust social situation It is not surprising therefore that the white plantation owners n the bited States tried but a vain, to prevent their black slaves from reading the Bible: for there they

might discover that it was not God's will for them to be slaves

Well known, but seldem am afraid, thought through to their ultimite consequences and applied to our contemporary situation, are the stern words of the prophe' Isaiah, in the very lirst chapter (vv. 11-17) and echoed by his colleague Jeremian (7: 1-11), discouraging the Jews from entering the entering the temple and bringing endless sacri-Aces

Such "religious" practices are useless and hypocritical if, in their "secular" lives, those worshippers commit all kind of (social) injustices: "Search for justice, help the oppressed" (Is. 1:17) is the message from God delivered by his prophet.

The message of the prophets is terribly concrete. Just one example which could be thought to have been put into the Bible by the present Government to support its housing and land policy: "Woe to those who add house to house and join field to field until everything belongs to them and they are the sole inhabitants of the land." (Is. 5:8).

Let me stress again that concern for justice, i.e., for "social justice" as we understand this today has been displayed by "pious" Jews throughout the times of the Old Testament, as Christians refer to it. However, many translations tend to obscure this fact, because "spiritualising" exegetes have tended to soften the strong, secular meaning of the Hebrew word for "justice" by a more religious term, such as "justification," or by a more general and therefore harmless term, such as "integrity."

#### Destitute

Nevertheless, even in our translations of the eminent "prayers" of the Old Testament, called the Psalms, there are numerous references to the will of Yahweh, who is asked: "Defend the poor and the orphan, do justice to the destitute and the helpless. Rescue the poor and the needy, deliver them from the hand of the unjust." (Ps. 82:3-4).

But what about Jesus and the writers of the New Testament in general? For it is sometimes claimed that the tremendous emphasis on social justice found in the Old Testament has been replaced by a more "religious" attitude.

A careful study of the New Testament will reveal that concern for "justice," in the Old Testament sense, is much stronger than appears at first sight.

To give a few concrete examples: In Mary song in Luke (1:52-53) we read (and pray?) in words mostly taken from the Old Testament: "He has pulled down princes from their thrones and exalted the lowly. The hungry he has filled with good things, the rich sent empty away." Good exeges requires that these words are taken in their literal, "material" sense.

It is also significant that Jesus opens his public ministry by applying to himself a social-justice passage from Isaiah (61:1-2): The spirit of the Lord "has sent me to bring the good news to the poor, to proclaim liberty to captives and to the blind new sight, to set the downtrodden free" (Lk. 4:13); quoted by the President: July 6 and Ghetto, p. 78-79).

The Good News is concrete, very concrete on some occasions. A splendid example is the Letter of James (now accepted by most Christian denominations): "Now an answer for the rich...Labourers mowed your fields, and you cheated them--listen to the wages that you kept back; the cries of the reapers have reached the ears of the Lord of Hosts" (5:1-5).

#### Unspoiled

James has even a definition of what religion ought to be: "Pure, unspoiled religion, in the eyes of God our Father is this: coming to the help of orphans and widows when they need it." (1:27).

While there is no doubt that social involvement is a valid and obligatory dimension of the Jewish-Christian faith, social involvement proponents are not always clear on these two questions: Who or what is the Church? By whom in the Church should this social involvement be carried out, and what kind of social activities should Christians undertake?

After a review of some documents of the Second Vatican Council (1963-65) and of recent papal documents on social issues, the situation seems to be as follows (and can be applied mutatis mutandis, to other Christian denominations):

As far as the Catholic Church is concerned (and this is rather typical for the Catholic Church), the Church comprises three groups: the hierarchy, consisting of Pope and bishops; the hierarchical Church's official representatives; priests and members of the religious orders; and last but not least, the lay Christians. To each of these three groups there is assigned a specific task.

1. A first task of the hierarchy is that the Church should exercise, in terms of some European theologians, a "critical negativity" i.e. it should condemn (being critical of) unjust (negative) situations.

But the Catholic Church, with her bishops meeting at Vatican II, has gone further by declaring that, although the Church admits to not always having at hand the solutions to particular problems, yet she is willing to "co-operate in finding the solution to the outstanding problems of our time," an idea suggested to Christians by the President in much of the same terminology (Ghetto, p. 45).

In the search for these solutions, heed must be given not only by the hierarchy but also by active pastoral workers and missionaries, to the suggestion of President Banana--and other liberation theologians. "We can never exaggerate the richness that one gets out of dialogue and sharing with the grassroots in political and religious terms. Missionaries must not come with dry-cut solutions. They must come to their decisions through broad consultations with the people" (interview, Nov. 21).

2. While the task proper to the hierarchy of a Church is mainly on the teaching level of protesting and searching, the Church's official representatives (missionaries, of all denominations, in the so-called developing countries) are the active field-workers.

The question arises as to which social activities are proper to be carried out by the Church's representatives? The President once referred to four fields: social, economic, educational, and health programmes (Sept. 13).

The Catholic Church, and most other Christian denominations, has always been actively involved in the last two mentioned programmes, health and education. Several missionaries have also actively assisted in economic programmes, such as farming co-operatives. Recently, Catholic priests have been known to help in finding a simple and viable way to produce animal manure gas, "biogas" for short.

#### Noteworthy

As far as the fourth field of social action is concerned, we run into a snag, at least if by "social" we understand "political." The present policy of at least the Catholic Church is to discourage its official representatives of taking an active part in elective politics.

3. However, Christians live in a world that is thoroughly political. And it is here that there is a task proper to the lay Christian.

A noteworthy passage in a document by Pope Paul VI, "A Call to Action," states:
"Laymen should take up as their own proper task the renewal of the temporal order.
It belongs to the laity, without waiting passively for orders and directives, to take the initiative freely and to infuse a Christian spirit into the mentality, customs, laws and structures of the community in which they live."

Although the word "political party" is not used, when we read between the lines we can conclude that the lay Christian is urged to search critically for such an "organisation" which allows him to "play a specific part as a Christian in accordance with his faith."

The Christian knows that "the Lord is working with us in the world," and he also knows that "other men are at work to undertake the actions of justice and peace."

## PRESIDENT PRAISES CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT BANANA yesterday praised the contribution by the Church towards the programmes of reconstruction and resettlement in Zimbabwe.

He also reiterated that freedom of worship in Zimbabwe, as stipulated

in the Constitution, would be guaranteed.

The President, opening the 12th annual meeting of the heads of Zimbabwe's Christian denominations at the Catholic Centre in Salisbury, added:

"The future of the Church is not determined by Government policy, but rather by the ability of the Church to communicate with the people which amounts to interpreting the Christian message within the context of African experience."

## EVOLVE

He urged the Church to evolve a theology which encompassed a "socialist outlook" because it was in the socialist context where growth with equity existed.

He said the concept of a classiess socialist society was essentially theological. The early church knew a great deal about community living, the charing of goods and the common life.

Calling on the Church to imbibe, confirm and baptise the good aspects of African culture, he said: "It should discard the individualistic ethic of Western culture and emphasise the collectivism found in African culture." This ethic was the fountain of hope for future generations and would be Africa's contribution to mankind.

It would also foster the unification of the denominations in Zimbabwe both ideologically and in terms of promoting the development of the socially deprived members of the community

The President said the Church must liberate Zimbabweans from what he described as the "super-race" ego.

"The church can help produce a new man in Zimbabwe who will transcend the barriers of race, tribe and colour distinction"

The Church must serve and not allenate the people. The era where people were regarded as "the objects of the civilising mission must give way to the advent of people as subjects of their own destiny"

The President reminded the denomination leaders that the Church was operating in a political structure guided by a "peopleoriented philosophy".

#### DYNAMICS

"If the Church can appreciate the dynamics of the new social order, it can adequately perform the task of watchdog in ensuring regard for the human factor in the process of development." he stressed.

The Church should continue to involve itself in the expansion of health and educational centres, promote co-operative agricultural production and help women and youths through various projects.

"Whereas in the colonial era, the education system was geared towards producing black Europeans with European culture the new approach must aim at recovering our lost identity culture and pride

"The Church, by its proximity to the masses of our people can provide scientific research needed to identify areas of common interest," the Presi-

## FINANCE MINISTER DEFENDS TAX INCREASES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday discounted the idea that recent increases announced to his mini-budget bite more on the low-income than on the highincome earner.

He stressed that the increase in the rate of income tax surcharge served to illustrate that his policy was still in line with his statement when he was appointed last year: "That the rich will pay for the poor man and that wealth will be redistributed' until a more even spread is reached."

The Minister said there was a misunderstanding among the public about the way taxes were worked out and who paid

direct taxes to the State.

"Only the President is exempt from direct taxes, The Prime Minister himself pays the highest PAYE in the Cabinet and all Ministers pay and all Ministers pay every month based on their earnings." he said. "Therefore its the rich

man who is more affected by the recent increase in tax income surcharge. The lower-income man does not pay any direct taxes to the State.
"All he pays are the indirect taxes in the form

of sales tax.
"How can

"How can the mini-budget bite more on the poor man who does not pay direct taxes to the

BULAWAYO

Government while his counterpart pays, from the direct richer apart taxes, the indirect taxes as well ?"

The Minister stressed that from his appointment he had vowed to meet the needs of the

poor man from the pockets of the rich. The poor do not have to pay for health ser-vices any more. The poor man does not have to pay
fees for his children's
education all the way up
to Grade 7.

"All the money that
pays for these facilities
comes from the mch
man's pocket," he said.
Senator Nkala argued

Senator Nkala argued that taxes had been increased on luxury goods which the poor man could choose not be the senator of the s

which the poor man could choose not to buy at all.
"He will only pay 5c on opaque beer if he drinks it; he will only pay 5c on a cool drink if he buys one; but he is not compelled to buy one.
"But the rich man has

no choice when it comes to income tax: he has to DRV."

BURDEN

The Minister said the - income earner higher took home only about 49 percent of his annual salary with the remainder going to the State.

"In other words he carried a greater burden as he has still to pay his indirect taxes on all his purchases

The Minister said that what the ordinary earner enjoyed by way of roads. water systems and other state facilities were being paid for by the high-

income group.
"So that in this country, in my view, the ordinary man is far more looked after by the State and subsidised by the rich man's pocket."

The ordinary man paid at the most 5 percent of

the total contribution to State funds and 95 percent was being paid by the rich and the companies.

He said this heralded the process of redistribution of wealth in favour of the ordinary man-

## GOVERNMENT'S COMPULSORY IDENTIFICATION PLAN BACKED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN modern life it is essential for individuals to be identifiable. Officialdom wants people to be able to prove who they are, and it is helpful if a person who faints in the street or is knocked unconscious in an accident can be speedily identified

The Government is right to insist that every Zimbabwean and every alien in the country should carry an identity card. This is common practice in many parts of the world.

But the exercise of registering everybody will be a complicated and lengthy one. National registration and the issue of the metal "cards" started in this country in September 1977, when it was estimated that within five years most residents over 16 would have them

But by early last year only a little more than a million had been registered, and since then there has been little progress.

The scheme has fallen behind, and even if implemented with vigour now, it will probably take several years to deal with everybody

The Minister of Home Affairs has said that even those with the current cards will have to re-register. This is necessary to achieve uniformity, but it would be sensible if these people were told to keep their cards — and use them — and not to reregister until all those without cards have been dealt with.

The time, money and effort already spent on an immense exercise must not be wasted at this stage.

#### MICAN DEFENDS ULL DE LEGGES

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1

(Test) The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday defenced the use by the Government of former members of the khodesian security forces to quell the recent violence in Bulaways and at Connemara. It was a national effort, he said,

Replying to questions by Mr coren Nkomo (Matabeleland South) in the House of Assemble, he sale that in dealing with the disturbances the lawful forces, which also include mediers of ANIA and ZIPRA, had used "better methods" than those employed by the mutineers.

The Deverment had treated dissidents rebelling at Connemara "with kindness," he was "We like them, as we should have done. We used politics rather than the sun. But because, in buldways, we could not use politics, we had to resort to the sun."

The all the state of Mr Neomo's four questions as highly irresponsible,

in little that the Deverment was prepared for those who might be planning coups and results, and suffice all answer violence with violence.

#### Une Place!

ansating frietly in Talerals, the Prime Minister said: "If they use fists, we will use tists. If they use sticks, we will use sticks. Guns for gens."

And treline, is soled in inglish: "If it is to be an eye for an eye, we will term of the tree Larence eye."

in the four questions, in Demand asked why the ferror Rhoderian security forces were used to as with the first phances; what methods they had used, why due will be a first sixty to residents of intumbane to vacate their nomes before the error reacter, and whether compensation would be paid to the wounded and the sependants of these killed.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbiral Kangai, said no compensation would be paid by the Government in respect of casualties and damage to property except to those dependents falling under the State Services Disability Benefits Act.

The Prime Minister said it was not for the Government forces to give warning to residents. This was up to those who had started the fighting.

The Government would use any of the lawful forces -- presently referred to for convenience as ZANIA, ZIPRA and former Rhodesian security forces -- and members of these three units had been used at some stage during the revolt.

Leaders of ZAPU had "come to the aid of Government, and together we managed to bring the situation back to normal," Mr Mugabe said.

"It was a national effort to quell a rebellion. We do not have Rhodesian forces any more. This is Zimbabwe now. Whatever forces there are, whether they have been integrated or not, are all lawful forces. Under the Lancaster agreement they are all lawful forces."

As MPs shouted "shame," the Prime Minister said: "The honourable Member who has asked this question, if I might point out, was reported last year on the day of the independence day celebrations at Kezi, in his address to the people there, as having in clear terms informed them that the independence that had been achieved was not independence and that this was going to come and then there would be a ZAPU government."

#### Chosen

It was not every member of the ZAPU who held the view that the Government that was chosen by the people was the legitimate government, Mr Mugabe said.

"There is still talk of this Government as not being representative. There is still talk of revolt. Let us be quite clear here that this, my Government, cannot put up with these acts of intended revolt. The sooner they are brought to an end the better."

The Prime Minister said Mr Nkomo's questions appeared to show sympathy with the rebellious forces. "May I warn here that we shall treat any further insurrection as the hand of those who are showing sympathy with those who have revolted," he said.

A senior military spokesman said yesterday that the ZANIA and ZIPRA soldiers associated with the recent violence in and around Bulawayo would not be moved again, at least until the commission of inquiry into the fighting was completed.

He said a new battalion, 1-4, which completed its reorganisation training at Llewellin Barracks recently, would be moved to Mkai at the end of the month, our Bulawayo correspondent reports.

#### HOUSE ADJOURNS, CONSTITUTION VOTE DELAYED AGAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE ill-fated Constitu-tional Amendment Bill has become something of a Parliamentary joke after six months on the Assembly order paper.

Every time the House gets to the Bill there is a shorus of laughter from the Rhodestan Front benches as a Minister leaps up to move that the House adjourn or the item be held over

The resumption of the third reading debate on the Bill was the third item on yesterday's order paper, and the House reached it after herely 30 minutes of sitting.

The leader of the House and Deputy Prime Minis-ter. Mr Simon Musenda was applauded as he rose to move adjournment.

Mr Musenda said that it discussed serious eco-nomic issues, and Minis-ters who had recently re-turned from abroad

needed time to speeches replying to points raised on their portfolios.

"That's a same excuse," interjected Mr Ian Smith

amid laughter.

amid laughter.

To pase its third reading the Constitutional Amendment Bill, introduced last September, requires the support of at least 70 members of the 100-seat House.

The three UANC members have piedged to support the 57 ZANU (PF) Members, but the 20 Rhodesian Front Members oppose the Bill, and the position of the 20 PF Members is still unclear. The Bill lowers the qualifications for appointments to the Public Services Commission, the

Commission, the Judicial Service Commis-

sion and the Senate Legal Committee
If the 70 votes are not mustered by June, the
Bill will fail away when Parliament is prorogued.

MUGABE PROMISES PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Mugabe, said vesterday the Government was determined to correct the discriminatory practices of the past and create productive employment in Zimbabwe.

But the Government would give full respect to all professions and "ensure that they are of high standard", he said.

Speaking at the closing session of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions in Saliebury, the Prime Minister said the conditions of service in all professions would be a serious concern of the State.

"Every citizen has the right to work and the Government will ensure the employment of every citizen on the basis of a fair wage — as elaborated in the ZANU (PF) election manifesto." he said.

Mr Mugabe praised more than 200 delegates from all over the country for establishing a single national trade union centre at the congress

"My party has brought other parties into the Government in pursuance of national unity and in the spirit of reconstruction. I could not understand why the traile union could not similarly reconsile themselves to action."

The Government desires to lead a united and not a divided nation. Its programmes are not those of a divided people.

Mr Mugabe told the congress that their achievement of thity as trade unionists was a historic event in Zimbabwe and would be recorded as the most significant one. To tremendous applause,

the Prime Minister said:
"History shows that the
development of the
labour movement has
suffered from the pressures of adverse legislation and divisive political
influences."

The part regimes, through the Industrial Conciliation Act, ensured the inefficiency of the trade union movement. The trade union movement — where it existed — lacked real bargaining power.

Where trade unions sought to have the seconsary bargaining power it was regard-1 to a

threat and was either proscribed or its leader-

ship detained.

Mr Mugabe added that
the division of the trade
usion movement alimit
racial itees was a phenomanon that separated the
interests of the white
workers from those of the
blacks

Although the trade union situation in Zimbahwe was a complex one, it must be subjected to rationality in terms of political freedom and sovereign independence.

Blueprint

Mr Mugabe urged the trade unionists carefully to atudy the Government's economic "blue-print" "and you will come to no other conclusion than that the Government is determined to ensure that the role of the worker is enhanced".

He said his Government was also determined to close the wage gap that existed in all sectors We are currently reviewing the existing conciliation machinery to the extent of making definite amendments to it in faveur of the organised worker.

He said the Government had been urging the formation of workers' committees and workers' councile se that workers' could be involved in the process of decision-making, problem-solving and the improvement of working conditions.

the improvement of working conditions.

The ideas we express in our economic policy statement are not ideas we have just cenceived. They have been with un for a long time."

Mr Mugabe made it clear that his Government was committed to social-

Mr Mugabe made it clear that his Government was committed to socialism and 'our economic policy statement serves to emphasise this orientation.

He told delegates that the Government's success in its efforts to improve the lot of the workers and "raise the standard of living of our people depends on unity between the workers and the Goverunent".

"We cannot afford to pureue divergent courses because our economy is one, our national objectives and direction are identical and our needs as consumers are common.

"If we are united the working class of Zimbabwe will become a force to recken with in the mational exercise to a hieve economic liberation and rid ourselves of eapitalist exploitation."

He said that if the workers were divided the path to socialism would be a most difficult one

"You either unite and opt with the Government for socialism or you remain divided and opt for capitalism and exploitation. The choice is yours."

FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF SENATE, HOUSE REPORTED

Bill Concerning Foreign Firms

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 7

[Excerpts]

THE main consideration when deciding whether a foreign company wishing to operate in Zimbahwe should be registered would be whether it was in the public interest to remover it, said the Doo ty Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Mr. Godfrey Chidynusiku, yesterday.

There was no cause for apprehension by any foreign company wish-ing to operate a bona fide business in Zimbabwe, Mr Chidysustku told Senators during the committee stage debate on the Companies Amendment Bill whose provisions require all foreign companies wish-ing to operate a hust-ness in Zimbabwe to be registered.

The Bill prevides that it would be a punish-able offence for a for-eign company to set up a business in Zimbabwe without being registered and gives the Minister the power to refuse to issue a certificate auth-orising the company to operate in the country.

Replying to Senator Mark Partridge, who had asked why it had been found necessary to give the Minister st. power, Mr Chidyausian said that to have left

the decision on registration in the hands of the Registrar, a civil ser-vant, would have placed him in an invidious posi-

tion.

tion.
He assured Senator
Partridge that in deciding to refuse to register
a company "the prime
thing that he would be
thinking about is the
public interest and it is
not necessarily the political considerations that
influence his decision".

Influence his decision".
There was laughter in the House when Senator Partridge saked if a foreign company, for example, wishing to set up a business in Zim-babwe to provide eldbabwe to provide eldage pensions for former
members of the Rhodesion Front could be
registered.

"The Minister would
have to be satisfied that
it was in the public interest." replied Mr
Chidvanniku.

terest," repiled Mr
Chidyansiku.

The Bill passed
through the committee
stage without any
amendment, but Senator
Partridge, objecting to
the third reading, desoribed the Bill as "exceedingly iii - timed",
especially in view of the
forthcoming donors' conference.

The Bill now goes to the Pr. tent to be signed into law:

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

ELECTRICITY consumers would help pay for the Wankie power station project through a monthly development levy, said the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni.

introducing the second reading of the Electricity Amendment Bill, Mr Maxoni told Senators that a levy had already been imposed under the Emergency Powers Regulations from January 1 1981.

However, it was necessary to provide for the

However, it was necessary to provide for the continuation of the levy once the emergency powers fell away, and therefore the Electricity Act had to be changed.

The Minister said it was essential for Zimbabwe to "make a reasonable contribution" towards the cost of the Wankie phase one power scheme. Finance for the foreign content to the project had already been obtained from other sources. Mr Maxoni said

Senator Kenneth Fleming and Air Marshal Archie Wilson questioned the raising of capital through a development levy rather than by means of a loan.

Senator Flaming warned that industry would be considerably affected by the levy, and would have to pass on the price increases "to the poor unfortunate citizen"

"Every man in the street is going to feel the pinch with this mevitable rise in the cost of living." he predicted

Senator Wilson agreed there was a need to reduce energy costs to the producer, not to increase them, and he asked the Minister whether the development levy would lead to cheaper power in the medium levy.

medium term
The Minister stressed
the Government's policy
of self-reliance, and and
it was a very bad thing
to rely solely on foreign
assistance. "It shows a
lack of faith," he said.

A commission of inquiry was to investigate the second and third stages of the Wankie power station projects and foreign experts had been invited to participate

The Minister said the levy payable by bulk suppliers or purchasers of electricity would probably

be 20 percent, and for domestic consumers it would be between 10 and 11 percent

He predicted that between January and June this year \$5 million would be raised by the development levy and in subsequent years he expected to raise between all miltion and \$12 million.

The Minister assured Senators that the money would be used for Wankie phase one and not for any hydro-electric or other power schemes.

M. Makoni pointed out

M Makoni pointed out that Zimbabwe's electricity costs were very cheap in comparison with most of the rest of the world—about one-fifth of the costs in most other countries

Mr Makoni disagreed with the view expressed by Senator Colonel George Hartley that one generation should not be called on to pay for an asset which would benefit future generations.

He said this was contrary to Air-can tradition and the Government's policy of socialism

The Minister told Senator Hartley that by the end of this month the Government would already have collected \$837.000 through the development

## Delayed Coal a Burning Issue

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

## [Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Dr Swithun Mombeshora, yesterday assured the Upper House that his Ministry has been meeting the Ministry of Transport to solve the problem of inadequate and late coal supplies to topacco farmers.

Replying to a question from Senator Mark Part-ridge, he said: "The Ministry has been aware of the difficulties being experienced by tobacco producers due to the delays in coal deliveries

Although delivery problems occur each year, aggravated by the bunching of demands by producers, it was unfortunate that production problems occurred at Wankis during the peak demand period."

Dr Mombeshora agreed there had also been problems in the rail delivery of coal, but said the question ought to be directed at the Minister of Transport.

Senator Partridge asked the extent of the coal shortage.

Dr Mombeshora said:
"The problem is current
we have not made a
final assessment. I cannot
give a definite answer as
to whether every farmer
has been supplied with
coal

Kangai Details Victims' Claims

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

## [Text]

MORE than 1000 applications for compensation in terms of the War Victims' Compensation Act had been received by the Goverument, the Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai told the Senate

The Minister said a total of 1.033 claims had the lodged by people in-

Of these 992 claims were made by ax-combatants and 41 by civiliana said the Minister in reply to questions by Senator Garfield Todd, adding that the 41 civilian claims had been made by dependents of war victims

'It is thought that the greater mass of civilian claims still have to be received, but there is no means of assessing this at present.

He also said 33 district social service offices and special sections at social service centres had been set up to handle compensation claims, and 11 wardisabled people were employed in these offices

Replying to another question by Senator Todd about the publicity given to the provisions of the War Victims' Compensation Act the Min stermald "this benevoient legislation" had not yet been given much priority because it had been necessary first of all to train people in the handling of claims

He also disclosed that the first payments to claimants would be made throughout the country from next month and that further publicity of the Act's provisions was planned for the benefit of awillan claimants in particular

I can give the honourable House the assurance that persons will not be pre-indiced by inavoidable administrative delays.

## Railways Can't Cope

# Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

## [Text]

THE railways were unable to cope with the amount of traffic in Zimbabwe and would have to be supplemented by road transport, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamago, told the House.

Speaking in reply to debate on the country's economic difficulties, the Minister said the rail transport crists had been expected six months ago and measures had been taxes to counter it, but it was beyond the capability of the railways to deal with the very large upsurge in traffic this year.

Maximum use would have to be made of road transport to supplement rail services in the country, and the Ministries concerned would be coordinating transport resources, Mr Chinamano said.

The Minister told the

House that the problems facing the railways had resulted from a combination of diroumstances. South African Railways had withdraws some of their wagons and Zimbabwe wagons had been tied up in the flow of traffic to Zambia and Zaire since winter last year.

Coal stocks had been depicted by a strike at the colliery, and civil unrest as well as a locomotive artisans' strike had caused a severe loss of movement capacity.

of movement capacity. The Minister said there had been a 25 percent rise in traffic offered to rail transport, instead of the forecasted 5 percent and this figure did not take into account the bumper agricultural crops expected this year. The increase in import traffic had also had an adverse effect on the availability of wagens.

More Cash To Boost Vehicle Imports

Salisbury THE Hira in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

## Text

THE Minister of Industry and Energy Deve. pment, Mr Smills Mason, said there would be a "significant nerses in the number of venicles on the local market this

year Mr Makon said the Government was fully aware of shirtages of both passenger and commercial vehicles a line case of your mercial vehicles a line of the period from May 1981 to May 1981 will almost double thise for the same period a 1979 to

The increase in the allocation ir buses is even greater on a proportional basis and a singular translations of passenger care.

During a take note debate on economic difficulties facing the country, he said the demand for building materials this year had increased by more than 70 percent on last year

"Approved building projects which are under production or are due to start, total \$133 million are in the public sector and the remander in the private sector he said. His Ministry was organized.

His Ministry was ordmidering and calling for supplementary a. neations of \$250,000 for imports of steel for windows and doorframes

The Minister ead the Government was studying the development of potential hydro-electric and thermo-electric power achieves to ensure future

energy supplies would be sufficient for the anticipated industrial expan-

ion
It was also investigating the possibility of importing power from friendly neighbouring countries.

Mr Makoni said the Government was considering the possibility of increasing the present 15 percent ethanol content in all petrol, and certablishing more sugar case plantations

Replying to a question, he said there would continue to be shortages of stoves and refrigerators, though foreign currency allocations for raw materials for their manufacture had been increased substantially.

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

FOREIGN investors were unlikely to be deterred by foreign exchange controls and measures to limit the supply of money in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkaia, told the Assembly.

Replying to the take note debate on economic difficulties adjourned on February 18, the Minister said the Government was fully aware of the possible limitations on investment which could result from the strict limits on the remittability of dividends.

But investors took a long-term view of the country's prospects and would not readily be discouraged.

Senator Nkala said he believed investors would prefer the Government to control the flow of dividends as long as the balance of payments was under stress.

This would be seen as

This would be seen as an indication of Government determination to maintain stability and long-term growth.

When the balance of payments position per mitted, exchange control regulations would be relaxed, he said.

Senator Nkaia agreed with Mr Andre Holizad (BF. Mance-Mtoko; that it was essential to control the money market. For this reason steps had been taken in February to curtail the extension of credit by increasing the bank rate and all other interestrates in the money market.

The Minister told Mr Holland the Government was fully aware of the dangers he had referred to and he was examining the downpayment and repayment on hire purchase with a view to reinforcing curbs on non-essential expenditure.

Senator Nicala told Mr Paddy Shields (BF, Bulawayo Central) that the traverament was aware that steps must be taken to increase revenues. He hoped the latest budgelary measures would eatlefy him

on this.

The Minister agreed with Mr Shields that containerisation was a very efficient method of transport but denied that Zimbabwe was 'behind the times".

There was a growing volume of container transport coming into the country and the returning containers were being put to maximum use.

The Minister did not agree that firms should be given tax incentives to encourage them to use container transport. The incentive to do so already existed.

The challenge facing the Government of Zimbabwe and any other Government was how to devise a system of taxation which would not only provide enough State funds to meet its obligations to provide services for the people as a whole, but which also accorded with principles of equity and efficiency.

Store Appeal to sensite Sometry

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar al = /

[Text]

ZIMBABWE would not be going about with a begging bowl at the forthcoming donors' conference in Salisbury, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, assured the House.

In his reply to a take sofe dehate on the present economic difficulties in the country. Dr Chidzero said Zimbibwe was asking

munity to help in an effort that was "moral, political and economic". It was beyond the capa-

It was beyond the capacity "any stage country to read the damage I no in no country and Zimbab is was asking the world to join it in an effort to demonstrate hat "it can be done, the Minteter said to applause and or ea of 'tell them' from Coursement has abenders.

Diction appealed to I nodesian Front MPs, who had introduced the motion to be an factual and "national conscious" an possible in their cri-

the want to harmens the energies of our people, black and white, to build a new Zimbabwe," he said, and warned RF MFs that if they did not take the opportunity to participate, "we will take it without

The Minister said he believed the movers of the motion had om ited points that underscored the atrength of the economy, and had discredited what the Government had actually achieved.

He urged RF MPs to get the facts in their proper perspective" as far as emigration and the lose of skills was concerned. Dr Chidzero to d the House there had not been a massive axistus of whites, as predicted at the time of independence last year, and the set loss of people in 1980 had sot been as high as that for 1970

in addition, the number of people coming into the country was nearly twice as high in 1980 as in the previous year

The Minister pointed out that many people had left the country, not be cause of the state of the economy, but because they could not reconcile themselves to the changes that had taken place in acciety, and it was probably "just as well" that such people had left.

Senator Chiazero and he was not making light of the loss of skills but he hoped "we are now down to a sore of people who are prepared to live and with a Timbatewe" and that many skilled people would want to come in o the country.

Purning to the Gross National Product Dr Chidzero said although final fire to were not yet available for 1980, it seemed certain that after declining since 1975, the GNP would have increased in real terms by at least 7 percent in 1980. Outside economic analysts, including the World Bank, estimated the figure to be much higher, he added

The Minister agreed that Zimbalow's balance of paymente was still under considerable strain, but he said this was a feature of many developing countries. The important thing was that there was a much higher level of economic activity than in recent years, and the Government intended to maintain that momentum.

Dr Chidzero and there were other indicators of growth, such as the fact that the value of mining output in 1980 was 30 percent higher than in the previous year. Electricity consumption and employment figures had also risen in 1980

The number of visitors from overseas had tisen last year, and tourists had spent over \$20 million in Zimbabwe during 1980

There had also been three times the number of business visitors than in the previous year, and this was an indication of the interest shown in Zimbahwe by fureign companies, which would lead to investment, Dr Chidsero said

The Minister told MPs that make sales were 60 percent higher in 1980 than in previous years, and output from the former tribal trust land areas had increased by 79 percent, which he said was "an extremely encouraging performance"

Dr Chidgero agreed that the agricultural substities being paid were too high and the Government would have to find ways to reduce them, but he reminded RF MPa that the substities had been introduced during the time when they had been in power.

power.
The Minister said he always welcomed criticism, but he hoped it wis not intended to "score points" and to cause an adverse reaction to the Government overseas.

Senator Chidzero denied that the Government had "not dene its homework" and said it had outlined its projects "as expertly and completely as possible"

The Government knew exactly will at it wanted to "rectify and the mistakes of the past" and the Minister

Mutumbuka On Teacher Ratiis

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p T

[Text]

Al the end of last year almost one out of every 30 teachers in Zimbabwe's primary schools was a standard qualified teacher a ording to figures given the distance of Education. Mr Uzingai Mutumbaling

rendered to a question of Mr Joseph Kaparadza TANU-PF Mashonaland Central about the qualitations of teachers employed in Zimbahave. Mr Mutimituda said in December last year therewere 1576 standard qualified, 19109 non-standard quilified and 11450 unfained teachers in Finally schools.

In secondary schools there were 3 209 standard quantied 811 non-standard quantied and 135 untrained teachers.

trained teachers.
The Ministry is aware of the discontent caused by the terms standard qualified and non-standard forms away from such raterorsation, the Minister and

Fradmin strative and imfers that purposes are categorised by the type of certificate or degree that they hold

The Minister fold Mr Kaparadaa that there were 1488 students in their first year of training in convent, no teachers' COLERES

This figure excludes the Seke College near Salisbury which as recently reened. The e will be at least another 200 students in this college," he said.

We have discovered that there are vacancies in other colleges for a further 164 students and it is nlanned to fill these with a late intake in May

The total number of i lents in third year who will complete their training this year is \$83."

Mr Mutumbuka said 2500 students would take part in the ZINTEC (Zimbabwe Integrated National Teacher education course) programme the rear

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture. Senator Denis Norman, yesterday repeated his promise to announce producer prices for agricultural products as soon as possible.

as soon as possible.

In reply to a take note motion on Zimbabwe's economic difficulties.

Senator Norman said the producer prices for agricultural products, including beef, were being considered by the Govern-

ment and he would give totalls as soon as he

The question of transport of maize both internally and externally was being continuously examined by the various Government and statutory bodies concerned. A meeting had been held last week and an announcement would be made before the start of the next intake.

Zimbabweans Are Nobody's Puppets

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Government's policy document. Growth with Equity, tried to "put beyond a peradventure that we in Zimbabwe and the Government of Zimbabwe are nobody's puppets in terms of economic philosophy and in terms of economic action". Senator John Shoniwa told the Senate

Senator Shoniwa praised the research team, headed by Senator Bernard Chidzero, which had produced the "far-reaching" document. He said that, as former Director of UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Dr Chidzero had been able to see Zir habite in its proper central in the world.

Senator Shoniwa said. The document is new and saiutary; indeed when one looks at the dominan. economies of the well today. Bastern and Western, this document in many ways frees, it literates both the communist and capitalist systems from their hidebound constraints.

Sepator Shoniwa said that, in near y a year in office, the Government had examined Zimbabwe's structures, its history, and its relation to neighbouring ferritories in the African region.

The document at-

tempted to set out the economic philosophy for Zimbabwe's future, and Senator Shoniwa challenged Senator Mark Partridge's objection to the inclusion of political concepts in the report.

Protesting that these nad nothing to do with communism as suggested by Senator Partridge, Senator Shoniws noted that the old term for economics was "political economy" and it was impossible to divorce an economic development project such as linking the Pungwe River with the Sab. as suggested by Senator Ken Fleming, from its political and sociological implication.

Senator Shoniwa said tountries in the African region which had to fight for their independence favoured the Eastern rountries, who supported them in their struggle.

"It is one of the remarkable qualities of our independence here, and this is a great tribute to our Prime Minister and Government, that we have refused to be a client state of anybody. In as much as we fought valuably on the battlefield we are also fighting valuably in the economic field.

termined to maintain its economic independence

Senator Terence Oatt

"You won't do it this

Senator Shoniwa said Zimbabwe sought an economic philosophy which accorded with its own situation and no-one else's. He was loudly applauded when he said: We have been pragmatic enough to say a Zimbabweans we will look for our answer and as Zimbabweans we will find it"

#### COOD JOB.

Senator Shoniwa said the document recognised Zimbabwe's "historical imperatives" such as the fact that, although the Europeans came uninvited some of them had done a "marvellously good job" in their contribution to the country

Senator Shoniwa said Zimbabwe did not need to embark upon an "entirely new African venture" as the models of experience were available from other countries in the present age of mass communications, and the country could learn from the mistakes of others, including the past Rhodesian Front Government.

While the document attached importance to international investment and funds, the most important ringing message was the work ethic. The Government had never put emphasis on borrowing,

## 'Limpopo Curtain' Snipe Sparks Row

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

## [Text]

THERE were angry shouts from ZANU (PF) supporters in the Senate when Senator Mark Participes warned that if the Government intended to pursue a doctrinaire socialist policy it would be obliged logically to establish a "Limpopo curtain" to keep skills inside the country.

Launching the debate on the Government policy document, Growth with Equity, he called on the Minister of Economic Planning, Senator Bernard Chidzero, to state clearly what allegiance would be given by the Government to socialist dogma.

Senator Partridge cited the reference in Growth with Equity to limitations of an individual's right of absolute ownership of land.

Black senators interjected that the document was right to reject private ownership of land and that the concept followed African customary law

Senator Partridge said that unless commercial farmers were fully assured of their future, their operations would be marred either by hurried exploitation of the land or a lack of interest and unitiative.

What was needed was an unequivocal assurance for them that the Government would promote and encourage commercial

farming.

Benator Ken Fleming complimented the Government on being able to produce so comprehensive a report in such a short time, within the first year of assuming office.

What was more important, the document was ready for all to see in advance of the forthcoming aid donors' conference

aid donors' conference
Senator Fleming stressed the value to the nation
of having a positive plan
of action and although the
document was ambitious,

it was far better for the nation to have Utopian aims than mediocre ones.

He said the Governments first measure towards economic growth should be to motivate the

people
He was confident the present Government could produce a workable plan for getting the peasant farmers to educate themselves to more afficient methods than their present subsistence far-

present subsistence farming Senator Fieming applauded the plans in the report for high employ-

ment levels in view of the grave social problems caused by unemployment. Senator Fleming was applauded by Senator Mrs. Tsitai Munyati when he agreed with the report that education was a basic human right, and the key to other human needs such as nutrition and better health. It was also

a national investment of

the first importance.

Amendment Approved

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

THE House approved a Senate amendment to the Legal Practitioners Bill.
The Bill originally had

The Bill originally had a provision which required all legal practitioners in Zimbaowe to be members of the Zimbabwe Law Society

Society
But the Senate Legal
Committee objected to

this provision, saying such obligatory membership of the Law Sciety was an infringement of the practitioner's right of association.

The Senate then proposed an amendment which would make membership of the Law Society optional.

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

A NEW ZANU (PF) MP for Mashonaland Central, Mr Naison Muroyiwa, was yesterday sworn in as a Member of the House of Assembly.

Mr Muroyiwa, whose election was announced on Tuesday, replaces Mr Farsi Masango, who vacated the seat on his appointment as High Commissioner to Tanzania.

Senate To Join Union

## Salisbury THE HERALD in angles

(Text)

A COLUMN CONTRACTOR

## tilming illedka in make

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50: 4....

RESERVE BANK'S NEW MUNETARY MEASURES & 4

Salisbury SUSINESS REEALD in English 5 Mar SI p 1

[Text]

THE NEW monetary measures imposed by the Reserve Bank last week have missed their mark. Nor will they cut down on the inflation rate, say money market and

ermointe obser-

vers.

Grand at the fa. To the tremend at the framework at the framework at the framework at the framework at the fact of the framework at the fact of the fact o

There is a sin a firm one it is that this is the thin end of the wedge Beets Loss on the prochase it is not proall probate of feature at an arrival of feature at the probate is not being fund of

Further constraints of case y following the report of the commune of the commun

Some wild estimates are being made as to just how strong the bow measures will be Coppedition is that has do posite will ruse from methird to half the purchase price but it seems that there will be a must of a higher deposit and elem-

ter repairment times

we all in the effect of the water of the matutary resources had will the Resource back This is not groung to heep at ail."

ready part of our liquidity raises and the amount we have in deposit is made above the it just mean trainferring part of this manual areas and the manual part of this manual areas and the manual are

However there maphs to something inreason it is been tag inreason it is been tag inreason it is been to the the covernment's between the expend and it to thought that the increase is statutory reserved might on towards this

in the number supply W a event that pressing had be restricted as so commerce of sup-

The high level of the authority beary Government corporate from the Anancial perfer To in come and interest (postthis has found its way into the market piace. But there is no home for this at there are almost no the

So the money is being spent a proper whore and ermort to The is solve a temporary solution to these merely generals dividends which again cannot be used elsewhere

Inflation to being increased because of demand-pull fortons always the main reason and also, how out push. This is because of the wage increases which have had to be added to final selfing prices.

Some a Arm to a so setting in over the and of increased productivity since the increase. But so part this is due to the manufacturing sector, where raw material expires are faling way show of demand. Bo labour

forme have been unable in some cases to increase their output.

how much benefit ted, who do a might get from an arrive are retrieved and fraction persons a marting same to see how the others peart.

Some say that the rate of infation will some onpoout any increase in retiff we investment in the Country one two steel in the same many expeneive the bank rate increase was in fart a rac
of a third of the pid rate;
pused to speed and might
eave more

All chappers agree that there institutions rate in as the Post Office Five in Bank will be trace to be return as the Post Office Five in the Bank will be trace to be return to be rause of Cuture income tax increases.

CSO: 45.0

## NKALA WARNS OF DRIVE TO STEM CURRENCY SMUGGLING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday warned that people who were being used in foreign currency smuggling rackets

would be severely dealt with by the Government.

"Blacks who are aspiring in pusiness or wasting to expand their businesses are the victims of crowns specializing in foreign currency mackets," said the Minister.

there blacks to watch out when dealing with foreigners watting to set up businesses or local businesses watting to go into partnerships.

His Minutry was very worried at the degree of the whole altuation and had asked the poster to crack down hard on all offenders whether blank, yellow or white.

He said that paracto were rife in the country and the people beaud them used all devious means they could to deny the country of its foreign ourrency reserves.

"You get a case where a white man gree down south with \$1 000 in Zembalburean money and approaches one of the Zimbalburean black mine.

#### BULAWAYO

then entired into exchanging his reads for the Zimbabesa money and this poor fellow brings in our local currency and we have lost another lot of foreign numericy we could have used to import goods.

Renator Nkala streams that the rackets were being run by well organised individuals in almost all communities

They use the poor unencering black as their instrument and they just wall to men the profits

Black families were also being used by unscrupulous whites and Asiam to obtain travellers' cheques in foreign currency for holidays they never take, or if they take boildays, they are instructed to deposit money in obscure accumits out of the country.

I should stress that we know who those people

go those behind the whole cheating and we are observing them all the time. Let me warn them that soon the Government and the law are going to catch up with them and they will severely pay for their offences."

The Minister admitted it was difficult to acreen the crooks at the time of their entry into Zimbabwe but said that more information on the rackets was now being received by police as a result of their being members of Interpol

They come as flashy tourists and investors and you let them through only to realise that they are crooks and they have fled the country and the damage has been done aiready

The Ministry of Finance together with the police was formulating a more effective way of checking people at points of entry into the country.

#### INCREASED MONEY SUPPLY COULD CAUSE BIG PROBLEMS

Saliabury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The rapid increase in the money supply -- 34% last year, and a projected increase of between 30% to 40% this year, could have been serious economic repercussions.

Ideally, a country's money supply should not increase by much more than the Gross National Product, but in Zimbabwe last year, GNP growth was less than half that of the money supply.

### Inflation

The most obvious problem created by an out-of-control money supply, and the one that is the root cause of so many others, is, of course, inflation.

As the government betrows to meet its development schemes and other large expenditures, it in reases the money available in the economy. As this money filters through the errory it puts pressure on the supply side. If, as is the case in Zimbalwe, the demand cannot be fully met, inflationary pressures begin to make themselves felt.

Balance of Payments

The increase in the money supply, and the Government's growing budget deficit, will also eventually aggravate the country's balance-of-payments deficit.

As local goods become more expensive, they become harder to sell overseas. moreover, many local manufacturers turn away from exports to meet the ever-increasing local demand, which is much easier to cater for.

Unfortunately, both these trends mean a reduction in foreign-exchange earnings, at a time when the country has to import more to meet Government's commitment to improve the lives of the majority.

But this commitment might be seriously undermined if the money supply is allowed to grow unchecked. Uncontrolled inflation (the inflation rate is expected in reach 14% this year) will lead to demands for higher wages, and a visious spiral could develop that Government would find hard to control. And, although it is not a problem at the moment, increased borrowing from the Government sould mean less money available for the private sector. The consequences could be quite severe.

#### Tools

Government has a number of tools at its disposal to control an excessive money supply.

--it can finance its expenditures by means other than borrowing. The recent increases in the duty on so-called luxury items and personal income taxes is a good example. There is a limit, however, to the amount of money the Government can raise in this way, and eventually, it may find it necessary to broaden the tax base.

-- It can borrow more from abroad. Although this is still inflationary, it is much less so than borrowing locally.

--It can try to control its expenditures and concentrate its spending on productive projects. One means of controlling expenditures would be to the end all subsidies on commodities. [as published] Another would be to reduce expenditure in such "nonproductive" areas as the military.

At the moment, Zimbabwe's military expenditures account for more than 202 of the budget. Although everyone appreciates that it takes time to wind down from a war-time situation, there should be a considerable reduction in this area in about two years.

--Increasing long-term interest rates would also be a way of encouraging people to spend less and save more, and help put a damper on inflation. At the moment there is little incentive for people to save because inflation outstrips earnings on interest rates.

C90: 4420

#### RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS PUBLISHED

Salisbury GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 13, 20 Feb 81 pp 143, 171

[Text]

General Notice 138 of 1981.

#### RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

#### Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbahwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 30th January, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

B. WALTERS, 13-2-81.

Secretary to the Treasury.

#### Science

# STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE JOTH JANUARY, 1961 Liabilities Augusts

|   |    |     | •   |     |   | 0 | •                         | AMU                    |   |  |   |   |   |      |      |     |                           |
|---|----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|------|------|-----|---------------------------|
| Copital   |    |     | 0   |     |   |   | 2 000 000                 | Gold and foreign asset |   |  |   | 0 | 8 |      |      |     | 165 756 088               |
| General Reserve Pund .<br>Currency in circulation |    |     | •   |     | ٠ | 0 | 6 000 000<br>174 990 947  | Loam and advances      | 0 |  |   | • | 0 |      | 0    | 0   | 48 871 721<br>130 456 177 |
| Deposits and other liabili                        | to | the | pub | tic |   |   | 162 582 491<br>82 261 345 | Gove ament stock       |   |  | ۰ | ٥ |   | 12 1 | 77 8 | 165 | 130 436 177               |
|   |    |     |     |     |   |   |                           | Other assets           |   |  |   |   |   | _    |      | -   | 82 740 797                |
|   |    |     |     |     |   |   | 1427 124 703              |                        |   |  |   |   |   |      |      |     | \$427 824 783             |

General Notice 170 of 1981.

#### RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

TN terms of section 30 of the Reserve Sank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Sank of Zimbabwe as at the 6th February, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

20-2-81.

B. WALTERS, Secretary to the Treasury.

#### Scheroula

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1981

|  | Las     | OHIVE |     |     |                              |   | AIR   | *** |             |               |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|------------------------------|---|-------|-----|-------------|---------------|
| Capital  |         |       |     |     | <br>2 000 000                | Gold and foreign assets                     |       |     |             | 157 995 944   |
| General Reserve Fund .                               |         |       | ٠   |     | <br>6 000 000<br>167 699 530 | Loans and advances<br>Internal investments— |       | •   |             | 51 034 721    |
| Currency is circulation<br>Deposits and other liable | lives t | o the | pot | Nie | <br>195 016 678              | Government stock                            |       | 0   | 42 159 566  | 347 107 077   |
| Other liabilities                                    |         |       |     |     | 82 669 614                   | Other                                       |       | 0   | 105 028 311 |               |
|  |         |       |     |     |                              | Other assets                                | <br>0 |     |             | 97 167 280    |
|  | gue e , | 1-    |     | -   | <br>\$453 385 B22            |   | <br>- | - 0 | 11.42.50    | \$453 385 822 |

#### SALES OF GOLD PAIL TO PAY FUEL IMPORTS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe spent a total of \$53.3 million on petroleum and related products during the period August-September, 1980, and even the total sale of gold, amounting to \$36.5 million during those three months, were unable to make up the shortfall.

According to the latest figures released by the Central Statistical office, none of Zimbabwe's major exports could individually make up for the cost of importing petroleum.

Zimbabwe's trading figures with its major trading partners, also, with few exceptions, show an unfavourable balance of trade.

#### Partner

Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, South Africa, imported just over \$38 million worth of Zimbabwean goods during the three months in question, but sold this country more than \$67.7 million, for a net gain of more than \$30 million.

The country's balance of trade with its second largest trading partner, West Germany was much more favourable. Zimbabwe exported slightly more than \$23 million to Germany, while importing \$16 million.

Britain, Zimbabwe's next largest trading partner, also sold more than it bought. Britain sold Zimbabwe more than \$19.8 million worth of goods, but imported only a little less than \$10.6 million.

#### USA

The United States also had a favourable balance of trade with Zimbabwe. American exports totalled \$15.5 million over the three months, but the Americans bought \$5 million from Zimbabwe.

Belgium and Italy were among the few major trading partners to have an unfavourable balance of trade with Zimbabwe. The Belgians imported Zimbabwean goods to the tune of \$9.7 million, but only sold this country a little more than \$4.6 million.

As with almost every country that trades with Japan, 21mbabwe showed an unfavorable balance of trade. The Japanese sold Zimbabwe more than \$10.8 million worth of goods, while buying a little more than \$5.1 million.

#### Africa

Zimbabwe's largest African trading partners, excluding South Africa, were Zambia and Botswana. The Zambians sold Zimbabwe \$8.3 million worth of goods, and bought \$2.4 million. Botswana imported \$8.3 million and exported a little more than \$2.7 million to Zimbabwe.

Some countries, notably Canada, Israel and Malaysia, sold Zimbabwe substantia! amounts of goods without buying anything in return.

Canada sold goods amounting to \$1.2 million during the three months, while Israel and Malaysia sold Zimbabwe goods totalling \$994 000 and \$1 million respectively.

Zimbabwe, nevertheless, had a favourable balance of trade with most of its other trading partners, and excluding gold exports and oil imports, had a favourable overall balance of trade for the three months under review of just over \$11.2 million.

KANGAI: ECONOMY GREW SEVEN PERCENT IN 1980

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S economy had grown by about 7 percent in real terms in 1980, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirni Kangai, told members of the African Sales Representatives' Association in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Kangai also

This will be most as factory if it materials respectably when one ta into regard the various problems the country is facing and the overal depressed state of the world economy." he said Turning to the member-

Turning to the membership of the association,
Mr Kangai said the emergence of the new Zimhabwe and the new social
order no longer provided
the necessary atmosphere
for the existence of an
association that was
based on racial lines.
The chairman of the
association had earlier
said that they had formed
the organisation after
tivey found thermselves
excluded from the existing white-formed sales

white-formed

presentatives' bodies.

The widening of the embrachip of your sociation, to embrace this country, could only a more effective on the country. lead to a more organismtion.

#### FACADE

She attacked the creation of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Community Development saying it was discriminatory, adding women would like to meet men on a par

Mr Kangai assured her that many bodies representing women in this country had protested to the Prime Minister that when Ministries were constituted there had been no regard given to the women in this country

"We as a Government believe in the maximum utilisation of all the re-sources we have—that includes men, women and children. It would be a contradiction if our Gov-ernment was seen to be suppressing women," Mr Kangai said.

On the question of African advancement he said he was giving the private sector time to get on with the process of training and promoting Africans to positions of meaningful authority.

#### TRADE UNION SEMINARS TO START IN MAY

Five Day Educational Sessions

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions would be running five-day educational seminars on trade union matters starting in May, the new head of the ZCTU, Mr Albert Mugabo,

said yesterday.

The seminars would cover the role of the workers and the timing of strike action.

Mr Mugabe, who was speaking on SCTU plans for this year, said two of the seminars would of the seminars would be held in Salisbury and there would be other seminars for the regional centres.

The seminars will be chaired by specialists in union matters, the economy and industrial relations. We want to make sure that the workers know when it is necessary for them to strike.

#### TOGETHER

TOGETHER

"The leaderenip of the unions in this country has come together. Our aim now will be to try and bring workers together under single representative bodies. We cannot condone a situation where we have, in one factory, two bodies claiming to represent the workers."

Mr Mugabe said there would be a closer working relationship between the congress and the Government. "We are going to take a very active role in the economy of the country. We will take part in the Government's reconstruction are ment's reconstruction pro-

"We also still have very arrogant employers who are not keen to adapt to the new social and political order — employers who still treat their employees unfairly. To them I would like to say that we are going to be ruthless." be ruthless.

He said he was aware of some discriminatory practices in the private sector and that this should change.

He urged workers to start changing the unfair practices within their places of work and not to look to the Government to effect change.

Mr Mugabe also called for meaningful promotions.

tions

## ZCTU Men To Train in Romania

# Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

## [Text]

ROMANIA had offered to train some of the newly elected members of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions from May, the deputy secretary of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, Mr Aurals Ardeleanu said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Ardeleanu who attended the Srat ZCTU congress in Salisbury at the weekend, said courses in Romania for trade unionists normally lasted a month.

The ECTU general sec-

abe, said yesterday: 'It is not only the Romanians or the Cubans who have offered us training facilities in their countries.

"Many of the people who attended the congress were genuinely concerned about the need to help train our manpower."

Mr Ardeleanu said: "We have been training students from Latin A merica, independent African countries and Asian countries. Bome Eimbabweans had aiready been trained in trade union matters before independence.

#### IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION INAUGURAL CONFERENCE STRESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions finally got off the ground at its inaugural conference in Salisbury this week.

The fast that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, delivered the closing speech only a day after his marathon address at the ZANU-FF rally in Harase, is an indication of how much importance the Government attaches to the congress.

The Government is hoping that the congress, apart from working to improve the lot of the country's workers will also help in curbing the space of wildows strikes which have plagued Zimbahwe street independence.

The employers' organisations also have a vital role to play in bringing industrial peace to the country. It is unfortunately, true that there are still some employers who continue to pay their workers "starvation wages".

Such employers are as guilty of occurrence sabotage as the waters who down tools unconstitutionally. In the new order the covernment is aiming to create, the worker is destined to play a more pivotal role than in the past.

He deserves the respect of his employer. It is to the mutual advantage of the two to maintain industrial peace for the benefit, not only of the country's economy, but also for themselves in meterial terms.

The Government should only come in when there is an imposes. Otherwise this is really a game for two — the employee and his comployee.

#### ZCTU OPENS INAUGURAL CONFERENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

UNION leaders should be willing to adapt and adopt progressive ideas, says the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

Opening the inaugural conference of the Zim-habwe Congress of Trade habwe Congress of Trade Unions in Salisbury on Saturday, he said that to find more "exciting challenges" trade unionists must break loos from tuboos of craft unionism that had no relevance in the Zimbabwe society.

The Minister said they should be' separtive other issues such as those arising out of unplanned economic development.

'A vigilant workers' organisation should be the concern of the nation and must find pleasure in seek-ing solutions to such problems." he said.

The Minister said trade unionists must take leading part in the political conscience of the nation. When the workers became more aware of their patriotic duty to the nation they were bet-ter qualified as trade qualified as trade unionista

"It is good trade union practice to seek to climi-nate poverty, disease and ignorance," he added.

Unions could also assist in eradicating illiteracy,

improving standards of living and the intellect of

their members.

Mr Kangal also said that unions must have dis-

that unions must have discipline. This has to be self-imposed and took courage and patriotlam on the part of unionists.

His Ministry wanted to create in industry an atmosphere of tranquility, in the hope that this would result in better efficiency and increased efficiency and productivity. increased

He said a wide com-munications gap existed between workers and management after inde-Independence, resulting in strikes which cost the country millions of dollars.

The Government recommended the setting up of workers' committees. which were initially viewed with suspicion by employ-

"In this part of the world we have some of the most aggressive businessmen in the world

"Overall, our situa; has stabilised and weekera' committees have been ccepted in many indus-tal circles," he said. THE formation of a single national centre by Zimbabwe crade unions was a major step in the right direction, Mr Andrew Kailembo, representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said yesterday

He told the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions the formation represented the fulfilment of a long-standing ideal of unity and freedom.

"This is an occasion of pride and joy by Zimbabwe workers. The ideal of trade unionism—unity and freedom, has been achieved," he said.

he said.

He said the synthesis of unity among trade unions could not be achieved by legislation or government action. "It can be achieved by a process of natural growth."

He told the delegates there should be an ob-servance of the principle of freedom of association.

"Through freedom of association and trade union rights, economic forces can be brought under democratic control for achieving planned growth geared towards the attainment of defined objectives of social equalHe piedged his organis-ation's continued support for workers deprived of their rights by colonial regimes and dictatorships

"It is why we played a role in the fight for your independence. It is for the same reason that the struggle against apartheid remains one of our major priorities."

A Zambian veteran trade unionist. Mr Herbert Silungwe, said the formation of an umbrella organisation was a "tremendous achievement"

Mr Silungwe, an executive member of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, said he was "very impressed" by the way the congress elections were conducted.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRY, ENERGY MINISTRY DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Text of address by Dr Simba Makoni, minister of Industry and Energy Development, on the responsibilities of his new portfolio; in Umtali week of 13 February 1981]

[Text] The creation of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development is a sign of the Government's recognition of the importance of industry and energy to our economy. The coupling of the industry and energy sect. The one ministry is a logical one, for two main reasons.

First, the development of industry depends on the availability of adequate energy in its various forms; and conversely the development of energy resources requires a sufficient industrial base. Second, the production of energy is itself an industrial process. Whether it is the Wankie or Kariba Power Station, the Triangle Ethanol Plant or the Feruka Oil Refinery, once it passes the planning stage it becomes an industrial enterprise, whose product is energy.

Manufacturing industry is a very important sector of our economy; being responsible for 43% of our export earnings and contributing 25% to our gross domestic product in 1980. It also employs 15% of the country's total labour force. Government is, therefore, concerned that we should not only maintain, but also expand on the existing industries. In addition the establishment and development of new industries is imperative, if we are to achieve our national development objectives.

Government has identified rural development as its highest priority, second only to the establishment of peace and stability. The reasons for this priority rating are obvious. Whereas much has been said about agricultural development in the rural areas, very little has been said about industrial and commercial development. Complete rura' development can only be achieved when all economic sectors develop in tandem in these areas.

## Distortions

Previous development policies resulted in distortions and imbalances between the urban and rural areas in the main, but also between the big and small urban centres. Hence, we shall vigorously pursue a policy of industrial decentralisation. We shall persuade and encourage industrialists to set up enterprises in the neglected areas.

In order to make such enterprises viable, Government will endeavour to provide the necessary supportive infrastructure, such as transport and communications facilities and the requisite forms of energy. If encouragement and persuasion do not yield the desired results, Government will consider offering incentives for industrialists to invest in the undeveloped areas of our country. We want industry to go to the people, rather than the people come to it.

A socialist government like ours is obviously concerned about not only the equitable distribution of wealth, but the equitable ownership of the sources of such wealth. It is regrettable that our industry, although elaborately developed, is nothing more than an extension or satellite of the South African industry. We are, therefore, very anxious to break this South African, and for that matter any other, foreign connection, and eager that not only the management, but also the ownership of our industry, be localised.

I know that this is a sensitive and emotional subject, which begs the question of state participation. The Prime Minister and other members of Government have defined very clearly the position and role of the private sector in our country. In my previous portfolio, I had to address myself very frequently to this question. In advocating the localisation or the ownership of industry, let me not be misunderstood. I am not sounding the death warning to private industry. We are anxious to see 7 imbabwean nationals, either individually or collectively, holding substantial, if not controlling shares in our industry, and themselves providing most of the management and other personnel.

## Participation

The Government and therefore the people, obviously have an interest in a number of strategic and service industries. Government is therefore eager to participate in such important sectors alongside the private entrepreneur. Public involvement in major economic sectors is not new to this country. In fact, capitalist Rhodesian governments established some very viable public encerprises without raising a whisker from anyone.

What we are proposing in time is to strengthen and expand an already existing sector, and also to provide a solid ideological base to it. Government is, therefore, keen to promote the establishment of industrial cooperatives, as well as itself participating in join, ventures with the private sector.

In order to promote the growth of local industries, Government will establish a more viable machinery than existed before for the financing of new, particularly small, enterprises.

Lastly, in connection with industry, I wish to comment in passing on the subject of profit and investment. It is accepted that profitability is essential for the independent viability of any enterprise. But profitability or profit making is very different from commodity is overvalued or when the input cost factors are grossly undervalued. [as published]

The most undervalued cost factor in our industrial and general economic relations is labour.

Investment is the other matter of concern to Government. Enterpreneurs have profiteered in this country, and those huge profits have been channeled to reserve accounts either in Johannesburg, Zurich, London or other international money centres. Government will demand that substantial parts of profits made here be reinvested in order to fatten this lovely goose that lays such golden eggs.

All I have said above about industry and industrialisation will remain vain words if there is no adequate energy to power the industries. Industrial and energy development are two sides of the same coin. It is, therefore, imperative that we draw up a sound energy policy for our country. It is a clear "testimony" to previous governments that, in spite of sanctions imposed on this country and the international energy crisis, it was not considered necessary to establish a central machinery for energy planning and development.

As a non oil-producing, developing country, the politics of oil will continue to affect us, and other countries like us, more adversely than its target countries. It is, therefore, imperative that we reduce our dependence on imported petroleum. Oil imports account for almost 20% of our total foreign-currency expenditure. The surest way of reducing such a dependence is to exploit and develop our own energy resources.

Zimbabwe is fortunate to be endowed with substantial energy resources. The substitution of imported petroleum by local resources is, therefore, of highest priority.

Already, we are among the world's leaders in the field of petrol blends. As a result of the commissioning of the ethanol plant at Triangle last year, we are now saving up to 16% on fuel imports. We are, however, desirous to increase the content of ethanol additive in the blend. In addition, we have interest in finding cheaper alternatives to ethanol. Government also wishes to extend the successful work on petrol blends to the area of diesel. Some work has already been undertaken by some interested parties to blend diesel with vegetable oils.

## Coal Conversion

Exciting prospects exist in the field of coal conversion. Already some work has been done both here and internationally in coal liquefaction or gasification. Coal is, therefore, an energy source in the solid state as well as after conversion into gas or liquid. Apart from the major energy product of coal conversion, whether gas or liquid, the by-products of such conversion have a tremendous potential for industry.

Depending on the conversion process, these by-products will be raw materials for either the fertiliser or the synthetic fabric industries. With confirmed coal deposits of the order of 30 million tons, finance and technology, the sky is the limit to what we can do with coal. That is in addition to the traditional uses of coal in power generation and as a solid fuel.

The area of electrical energy is also of paramount importance to us. It is regrettable that we are currently importing up to a third of our electricity requirements this in spite of the substantial power-generating resources at our disposal. The waters of the Zambesi and other rivers are inexhaustible and our coal deposits quite abundant.

Thus the potential for power generation is great. Programmes are already under way, and studies on further programmes are or will shortly be undertaken to chart the best course of power development for our country-programmes at Wankie or at Mupata or Batoka gorges are cases in point. Consistent with our policy on oil substitution, Government is committed to the electrification of the railways, as well as to replace oil power with electric power in other sectors.

## No Policy

The subject of firewood literally touches the hearts of the majority of our people. It is another "testimony" to previous governments that there was no policy at all on the energy source upon which six-and-a-half million of our people, from a poor peasant in the village to large-scale commercial tobacco farmers, depend. Whatever interest has been shown, it was ussed on the need to conserve the natural environment, with no attention whatsoever, to the energy aspects of this important natural resource.

This Government will, therefore, work hard to develop a rational policy on fuel wood. Such a policy will not only be based on "tree-planting ceremonies" and reafforestation programmes, but also, and probably more importantly, on wood fuel management and conservation.

Government has taken a very keen interest in the development of alternative sources of energy. Particular attention will be given to the subjects of solar, wind and other renewable sources as well as the generation of biogas. Because most of these as well as others discussed above are new ground, there will be a need for extensive research to be undertaken. I therefore intend to establish within my Ministry a Department of Energy Research with responsibility to undertake extensive research into the many aspects of energy.

Lastly, in the energy world, generation without concomitant conservation programmes will well nigh fail. Therefore, the conservation of all forms of energy is an important integral part of our total energy policy.

## ENERGY OFFICIAL REPORTS AMBRIAL EXPENDITURE

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English ! Mar 81 p 3

(Text)

THE ANNUAL expenditure on energy in Zimbabwe is about \$400 million — 15 percent of the gross national income, — says the deputy energy resourses liaison officer in the Department of Energy Re-

sources, Mr J. C. Johnston, said.

In his paper on wood fuel published in the January issue of The Zimhahwe Science News, he said Zimhahwe faces increased costs of energy supplies, even from renewable sources.

And there is a definite prospect of decreasing petrocum supplies during the next few decades, is and

There are also the problems of providing storagy for a fast increasing population and providing a per capita standard of living

M. Johnston said the amount aprot on emergy was significant compared with other national expenditure and income. During 1979, about \$400

During 1979, about \$400 million was spent on national energy supplies, which includes coal, electroity wood, ilquid fuels and bagasse

During the same period, grass national mining production was \$315 million in value, gross national agricultural output \$523 million gross national production \$1 610 million and grass domestic product \$2 457 million.

On national courgy plussing Mr Johanica and if Government technical assistance. Sinsucial support and control in the farming and mining sectors makes the most effected use of the pensions to give assistances to an energy industry of similar size.

This is in fact occurring in countries such as America, Britain, South Airica, Japan and Austrain

The these countries governments, universities and private enterprises are combined to tackle the energy crisis and all agree on the general method of doing it. Mr Johnston said.

There are four clearly defined major sources of

by dro-electricity, coal, which an additional minor course in bagasse from the Lowest sugar mills.

Estimated percentage of national energy supplies are hydro-electricity, 33 percent soal, 27 percent, wood fuel, 25 percent liquid fuels, 10 percent, and bagasse 2 percent.

Annual wood fuel consumption in Zimba we is about 3 136 000 tonnes.

Total value of wood fuel consumed was \$13.9 million a year with an average consumption of \$500 tonnes a day It formed a major source of energy being comparable with electricity, coal and liquid

According to My Johnstan 6 000 000 people use wood fuel and about 5 000 000 depend on it for cooking and warmth.

He called for significant investment in wood fuel as was the case with other power supplies in the country.

## OPEN CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM ADVOCATED

Saliabury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Feb 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Criticism Is Democratic"]

[Text] The Prime Minister's recent forthright statement that his Government accepts that criticism and self-criticism is necessary to a democratic system did much to offset the constant outpourings of minor and would-be politicisms in Zimbabwe.

Mr Munabe said that the public should be made aware of the inadequacies of Government, where these affect the operation of the country's affairs.

His remarks should not be a signal for every shoulder that has a chip upon it to push against Government's efforts to better the lives of the people. But it should encourage those who have differing, but constructive opinions, to express them.

This paper has bad cause to note that many public figures, representing associations and major commercial and industrial companies, are reluctant to express any opinion on national affairs, unless they are complimentary to Government.

It is well known that many have reservations about some aspects of Government policy, and have constructive alternatives to offer. They may be prepared to offer these in private consultations with ministers and top civil servants, but the public's right to know is ignored.

It is not merely a matter of misunderstanding the value of public debate and awareness, it is a misplaced fear of Government reaction if any criticism is expressed.

No doubt much of this querulous attitude was developed in the days of the Smith Government, when criticism of the direction the RF was taking the country was labelled as "disloval."

The danger lies in human nature itself and Governmental attitudes. It is almost a self-generating mechanism, for if sensible criticism is not forthcoming then Government becomes unaccustomed to criticism—the longer alternative viewpoints are suppressed, the less amenable a Government becomes to suggestion.

It is bad for Government, bad for those associated as which represent economic sectors, and very bad for the country.

Those in the public eye, or who occupy pos responsibility in industry and commerce, should not see phantoms where none exist. If what they have to say is in the national interest, it whould be expressed firmly and logically. If it is not, then it had better not be said at all—in private or public.

The Prime Minister has said that when his party committed itself to a democratic system, it accepted "all that goes with it." Nothing could be less equivocal than that. This paper would be pleased if it encourages some who should be more forthright to discard the tiresome "no comment," or "I'll have to ring you back."

Democratic freedoms have been hard won in the country. The business community should play its part in keeping them in good order by constant use.

## BENEFITS OF CPA MEMBERSHIP DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S profe ratified marghership of the Commonwealth Purliamentary Ameriation will bring major benefits in improving the efficiency of parliamentary government in Zimbabwe, and in keeping Zimbahwe's legislators in touch with progressive deas. the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, said in an Interview with Ziana.

Mr Makombe is president of the Eimbahwe humanh of the CPA for the coming year, which permises to be a very exciting and stimulating on- with an ambitious programme.

programme
The ZANU (PF) chief
whip in the House of
Assembly Mr Arthur
Mudzingwa, leaves today
for a combar at West-

the party

Critical control and legislative function of

arilament,
The lipeaker and effitre of Parliament;
The development of the
committee system for the
guidative process and
or the secutiny of policy
administration;
Parliament and the

nedia. Parliamentary p

gr; and

Parliament and the tell Bervice.
There will also be a serial "brains trust" sensets among the writementarians attend-

Two British MPs are experted to attend the seminar, with an efficial of Parliament at West-minster, and parliamentarians from India and Tanzania may also at-

Mr Makembe atreased the ambitious nature of the CPA programme in Embahwe and its enormous potential value in a situation where most legislators had no previous parliamentary experience.

hoped that most

# 'DISTURBING' MUMBER OF CIVIL ENGINEERS LEAVING COUNTRY

# Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Har 81 p 6

[Text]

THE numbers of civil engineers leaving Zimbahwe is said to be "disturbing".

of there are insufficient engineers to do the work needed as the economy expands, immediate steps must be taken now to encourage those who have left to return, according to expert opinion.

In 1961, the total stock of engineers in this country was estimated to be a 450. The figure today is in the region of 800, which according to Professor W. R. Mackechaia of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Simbabore, is "absolutely tragic" in a developing country.

Addressing a seminar at the university last month, entitled Can Civil Engineering Burvive? Professor Mackechnie and When the faculty of Engineering at the university was established seven years ago, the requirements were seen as being 90 to 100 engineers a vest of all descriptions.

"On the basis that this faculty is only to produce about a third of the total requirements of the country and also that civil engineers constitute between 40 and 50 percent of the total requirements, there was seen to be a need for appreximately 40 civil engineers a year with, say. 13 to 15 coming from this faculty.

"Of the faculty's short history, the only years which can in any way to described as sermal were the years 1975 and 1980. Of the class of 1978, the distribution between the disciplines was reasonably sormal But this could not be said of 1990 when of an intake totalling 75 in all, only 11 indicated that their ultimate preference would be civil engineering.

"A similar small number indicated a preference for mechanical engineering and the balance, (some 65 percent of the class) showed a preference for electrical

Professor Mackechais sees part of the solution in providing sufficient opportunities offering job satisfaction, which he says are projects of sufficient complexity and of size to give engineers the background training that they need to become top professionals.

This means development of which I think we all accept there is a crying seed, must go forward on a massive scale. The priorities must be right so that the quality of life for all the people improves, because essentially this is what givil engineering is all

Professor Mackechnie warned that the crists of manpower is not immediata, because no declarious have yet been made on the engineering work required in the country.

BUSINESS Reraid !

CTIME "But the building up to ever greater proportions, because we are relatively at a standatill, compared with what is required in the country.

"My fears are for the immediate future. If there immediate future. If there is a threat to a man's job satisfaction and ultimate chances of promotion and rewards which result from carrying out his work to the best of his ability, then engineers, who are a mobile population everywhere will relocate and leave.

This country just cannot afford that, there is so much to be done here to improve the economy that we really chesitate any longer.

"The message must be The message must be got across to our young people to enter the profession in increasing numbers. If, having entered the profession, they gain a degree which is internationally recognised, then if they are sufficiently cosmopolitan in their outlook to beseft from what is going on around them in the world of technology — and throw in their lot with this country — then a great future is assured."

But he warned if this did not occur, then a steady deterioration is certain. The immediate problem, he says, is that tivil engineering is not seen to be going on at the scale it should be happening.

"Students react quickly to market conditions and sunor they see little or non activity, they are going for other branches of the profession.

"Those who have always set their sights on being a civil engineer are not easily dissuaded, having determined to do just that But seeing that the work opportunities in this country do not compare with those elsewhere, therefore they are going to study and practise in other countries." he said.

to study and practise in other countries," he said.

Engineering constitutes only some 5 percent of the student population at the University of Zimbabwe, while a significantly higher proportion of Zimbabweans are studying engineering at South African universities.

The Faculty of Engineering at the University of Zimbabweans is compable of Zim

Zimbabwe is capable of catering for the country's future seeds. providing enlarged facilities and more money are made more me

A start on improving the situation has already been made by increasing the student intake by 20 percent above the design capacity of the faculty.

## MAKONI'S AIM: FUEL FROM COAL

## Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

THE new Minister of In-dustry and Energy De-velopment, Mr Simba Ma-leoni, said here yesterday that a team from his Ministry will soon travel overseas to examine tech-nologies of converting coal into fuel. into fuel.

"It will bring back in-formation on how best to use our coal." he said "It will consider which is the best conversion pro-cess—whether to gas or to liquid, and then what is the best technology to employ."

employ."

Asked to comment on bids being made by several companies for a licence to develop Zimbabwe's next confield. Mr Makoni said the Ministry of Mines would make the choice and issue the licence. But obviously his Ministry, and several other Ministries would be consulted.

#### CONSORTIUM

The developer of the next coalfield might not be one company, he said. "It might be a consort-

On the importance of coal conversion, the Minister said. "There is no way we can not take this extremely optiously in view of the successful

technologies developed in other parts of the world."

On the subject of Zimhabor's energy resources, he said his Ministry is to formulate a national

This would bring into roper perspective the ater-relation of all energy orms and all the re-ources available in this estry.

In the meantime Zim-below's transport fuel would continue to come through South Africa.

"We would prefer this relationship did not con-tinue, but we are realis-tic." the Minister said.

"We have told interna-tional corporations to dis-connect their South Afri-can link and establish one with London or New

For companies bases in South Africa: "We are working hard to persuade them to diminish that

The Government and pri-The Government and private companies involved with the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtall were working hard to restore this to use, he said. And the Mozambique Government was making strenuous efforts to improve its port and rail facilities.

## NEW WANKIE COAL PROJECTS DEFENDED

## Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1

## [Text]

COAL from Wankie will not cost any more because of the company's new openeast mine, a spokesman said this week. The new mine will eventually produce 3,9 million tonnes a venr.

Talking on the planned development, the spokes-man said. We are capital-ising the interest on the loans as part of the costs of construction until the assets themselves can produce coal."

A total of 42 percent of the new mine's output, 1,6 million tonnes will go to the new power station. The total output from Wankie when the mine is in full awing will be 5,2 million tonnes a year, which means the power station will take up 31 percent.

## POWER PLANT

The output of the new field, which will gradually take over from the other operations. opencast hazed on the construction of a 480 megawatt power plant However if the plant

is subsequently enlarged to 1 280mw or 1 680 the field will be able to supply the requirements.

This is because it will simply become a matter of using more high-ash content scal, with a consequent increase in blend with good quality coking coal, at very little increased cost.

Said the spokesman:
"With a 480mw station, we will be throwing away as

will be throwing away as overburden what could be a useful power source. So in fact it benefits all coal consumers if the sta-

coal consumers if the sta-tion is uprated".

All of the fixed equip-ment at the mine will be geared to 1260mw. The biggest single piece of equipment will be a \$15 million dragline for which a contract to expected to

a contract is expected to be signed shortly.

Although Wankie has not divulged details of the projected life of the mine, the spokesman said it would be able to cope with the life of the power station.

Coal not going to the power station.

Coal not going to the power station will be used to supply internal and foreign customers. Coke and coking coal is sold to

and coking coal is sold to Zaire and coke is sold to Zambia.

# ACUTE WOOD FUEL SHORTAGE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

Alf acute shortage of word feel has hit Zimbalow's rural and urban societies, says the Dean of the Department of Social Studies at the University of Zimbalows, Professor Gorden Chavendaka.

The depletion of indigeness woodland in the country had brought more problems to people who gathered farwood for tooking and forced them to use wood they did not me hadron.

"In many parts of the country, trees which were not previously used for cocking or heating are now used," Protessor Chaymoduka, said.

In a paper on wood feel in Elementon, published in the January issue of the Elementon Beisses Norm, he notes that some trees were not used in the past either because they burnt to quickly or produced feed.

In some rural areas, the people had resorted to burning over dung and

"Bostdes the unpleasant smell, particularly during the early stages of the dre, it is unacconcist to burn over dung since it can be used more effectively to increase cell fertility and thus increase over yield.

"Mixtue cobe tend to have poor heating propertion." In many rural areas families were now exposed to greater health hamerts than in the past because of the constant cultains of smoles and the build-up of soot in the

Women and children had to walk imager distances to called the little wood

It was also obvious that as pressure on indigenous woodlands increased, fruit trees derinded. Recent parveys had shown that in some areas wood gathering meant enrying \$5 kg bendles of firewood up to \$1 km, two or three times a week.

Professor Chavunduka, who is president of the Zimbalvey National Traditional Reniers' Association, said the shortage of firewood had also affected medicinal plants

He said projects for weedlands protection, conservation and re-afforestation must include women because the problems of anargy au pply were directly felt by them, particularly in rural areas.

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements had estimated that at present cooking alone accounted for more than 60 percent of the total energy consumption, follewed by agriculture, with

22 percent for a typical rural settlement.

## MVENGE WARNS BLACK BUSINESSMEN TO UNITE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government, angry at the continued failure of Zimbabwe's three black business organisations to merge, is setting up its own machinery to bring about unity.

Last week the Deputy
Minister of Trade and
Commerce, Mr Moses
Mvenge, issued an ultimatum to the Zimbabwe
Businessmen's Association (Ziba), the African
Traders' Association
(ATC) and the Zimbabwe
Chamber of Commerce
(ZCC).

They must unite immediately or face Government measures which would force them to, he

Testerday Mr Mvenge said members of the three organisations were now being asked to break away and form regional groups.

These groups would then send representatives to merger talks sponsored by the Government. In this way there could be one united chamber of commerce in Zimbabwe by May, he said.

For several months the

For several months the Government has repeatedly urged Ziba, ATC and ZCC to merge to pave the way for overall union with the Association of Chambers of Commerce. But despite several meetings no progress has been made.

merce. But despite several meetings no progress has been made.

Mr Mvenge said that during his visit to Umtali last week he had had talks with local businessmen. As a result businessmen in Manicaland who had responded to the Government's call were negotiating to merge with the Umtali Chamber of Commerce.

"The prospects of a merger in Masscaland are very good," said Mr Mvenge. "I will soon be having a similar meeting with Salisbury businessmen."

Such talks were also planned for other urban centres.

Meanwhile, he denied a claim by a Ziba spokesman that Ministers and Deputy Ministers would attend its seminar this

A Ministerial letter sent to Ziba last week reads: "There is a danger of other organisations regarding Government attendance at the seminar as a form of favouritism.

"This would make it more difficult for Government to achieve the objective of one national organisation."

Opening the new showroom and workshops of
the Shingai importers
and Exporters company
in Samoury yes.
Mr Mvenge praised the
efforts of the directors involved, saying their action
would be an example to
other blacks to set up
new, small businesses

The firm, established in January last year, is to be engaged in the export and import of office machinery such as type-writers, calculators and cash registers.

Mr Mvenge said a smail class of businessmen was a stabilising factor in any country's development, both socially and economically.

## MAIZE TRANSPORTATION PLAN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The Government had devised a plan to use transport available in the country to move an expected bumper maize harvest this year, a spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday.

He said the question of moving produce had been discussed in detail with the Government recently and it was noted that the strain on transport would have an impact on all sectors of the economy.

"A plan for making the best use of the combined potential of road and rail transport in the country was devised and this will be implemented and monitored weekly," said the spokesman.

The general secretary of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr T.C. Steer, said inadequate transport was "a very serious problem."

"The railways are trying, but few industrialists can get all the wagons they apply for and so they have to send short orders which reduces their credibility with foreign buyers," he said.

Many of Zimbabwe's export markets are new and firms in the country have to offer good service to compete.

Mr Steer said the Government was relaxing the regulations governing road transport to allow one firm to move another's goods.

The CZI would consider acting as a clearing house for offers and requests for road transport, he said.

Industries could not stockpile imported raw materials in anticipation of the need to switch transport to agriculture because they already have problems getting deliveries.

"Basically we are doing what we can to keep the wheels turning," said Mr Steer.
"We are having problems, but they are of the sort you would expect during an economic boom."

A spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said export orders for ferrochrome were being lost because of the shortage of rail trucks.

Raw material stocks at their refinery had fallen below the minimum safe level and it was difficult to bring them to this level or above in time for the expected shortage of trucks during the maize season, he said.

The spokesman said Wankie Collieries had recommended that its customers keep a six-week coal supply.

## POOD AID TO END IN APRIL

Salisbury THE REBALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Bulawayo--April would be the last month for food distribution under the rural relief aid programme, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said in an interview this week.

One of the main reasons for phasing out the food distribution--apart from the bumper harvest expected this year--was to avoid creating a "dependency syndrome" among rural people, he said.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees, through the Department of Social Services, began feeding thousands of people at a cost of millions of dollars last year.

Mr Kangai said the scheme--operated from 535 distribution points--had been a success from the point of view of beginning his personal crusade to decentralise Zimbabwe's welfare services.

"We have said that with the good rains the relief programme will be wound down at the end of March, except in areas where there is evidence that people would be unable to grow on their own land," he said.

"It was intended to operate the programme only to cope with the problems of drought the aftermath of the war and other unforeseen circumstances. Now the war is over and people can cultivate their own land."

## Corruption

The Minister said there had been some corruption during the aid programme.

"Some people got food from those responsible for distribution and gave it to their friends to sell. There were numerous stories about this problem under the programme.

"Zimbabwe is promised a bumper harvest this year and so I shall ask anybody coming forward for food assistance, "where were you in the rains this year."

## PERTILIZER PRICES RISE 14 PERCENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRICE of fertiliser has been increased by an average of 14 percent as from the beginning of this month, a spokesman for the country's two fertiliser companies. RFC and Windmill, announced yesterday.

In a joint statement, the companies said the increases were due primarily to the higher costs of raw materials "which are beyond the control of the two companies"

The new prices, which have been approved by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, would apply from Sunday to February 28 1982, said the statement.

The statement also said the delivery rebate scheme had two changes.

#### REBATE

This year the scheme would cover a five-month period, from March 1 to July 31, compared with a six-month period in the past.

The rebate would again start at 9 percent for the first EDR period, but this year would reduce to nil rebate to 2 percent, as compared with 1.5 percent last year.

cent last year.
Insurance premiums for fertilizers moved by rail had been increased from 0.8 to 1 percent of the value of the purchase plus any applicable frame-post charges.

The statement said interest on stop orders had been raised from 9 percent to 10,5 percent in line with the bank rate increase.

The price of compound A has gone up by 15 percent from \$175 to \$201.60 and ammonium nitrate from \$165.20 to \$187.20 — an increase of 11 per-

The highest increase — 29 percent — was with single superphosphate which goes up from \$50,60 to \$117.

All prices are per toune in 50 kg tags.

The new prices would increase farmers' costs by millions of dollars, a spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union and yesterday.

The epokeeman said it would be essential for the impact of the new prices to be given full consideration in the producer price review of all commodities.

The effect of the increase will be further aggravated by the higher insurance and stop order costs, as well as by the change to the early delivery retate scheme," the

spoksaman said.
He said with the temporary embargo on the sale of some fertilisers, the benefit of the first early delivery rebate period would be reduced.

## TIMING

The CFU would make representations to the Government on the timing of early delivery recates in relation to the embargo.

The president of the Imbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire, said he would hold a counce meeting today to discuss the insue. The Minister of Agriculture Senator

The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denia Norman, told the Senato yesterday that Zimbahwa may not have enough fertilizer to meet an estimated 560 000 tonnes demand from farmers Ziana reports.

reports.
The Minister warmed that the Government might have to introduce some form of rationing for the distribution of manufactured mitrogenous

fertiliner

# HOVE REPORTS ON POLICE PROMOTIONS, TRAINING

# Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 3

(Text)

ABOUT 250 policemen are at present undergoing training with a view to promoting them to section officers, inspectors and above, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Bove, said

Mr flove also disclosed that there were now aim black assistant police commissioners and that more than 700 policemen so far had been premoted to natival officers.

The amistant commissioners were church from groups sent for senior officers' courses in Britain he said, adding that some officers were still there while another batch would be sent out to the said.

Mr Hove said the Goverament was committed to the advancement of blacks in the police force, but those to be promoted must have the pecessary

"For instance, we will not have a black commissioner just because he is black. We will want one who is trained and able to motivate the whole force so that it remains what it is — an efficient police force," said Misters

He added: "We have to be convinced that we have given our people a sound have of training for the sammption of greater

The Minister talked of a process of re-orientation for his men and said that their syllabus during training new includes pubtic relations courses because the Government wanted a "people-orientated force"

He was confident that the police force was changing and urged people to conserve with them.

"Everybody wants occurity and the police are well equipped to provide that, but they need everyone's co-operation," he added.

The pubbe should, however, got hesitate to report those elements of the force which have not changed.

Mr Hove also issued a warning to pirate taxi operators whom he said were abusing the unofficial permission for them to continue with their things) services.

they are over-extending this blind eye gives to them. You should see the way they load people like sardines, their unroadworthy vehicles and

"As soon as most of our men are released from their current para-military duties, we are going to enforce the law." he

Mr Hove also disclosed that there were plans to re-register all the weapons in the country count by individuals.

## BULAWAYO RESIDENTS PROTEST PRESENCE OF TROOPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Bulawayo--About 500 Ntabazinduna residents yesterday sent a delegation to their chief, Senator Kayisa Ndiveni, to find out why he had failed to turn up for a meeting scheduled at the district's council hall in the mroning.

The meeting, which was to have been held in the hall, was in the open air because the keeper of the keys of the hall failed to turn up.

The meeting heard speaker after speaker demand that the national army barracks near the Ntabazinduna township either be dismantled or turned into a factory and the soldiers sent elsewhere "because their presence there is causing more tension, misery and injuries to the local residents than happiness."

One speaker, Mr Elliot Nyoni, told the meeting: "I was one of the people sent to Chief Ndiweni to inform him that the residents wanted a meeting today so that they could discuss the burning issue about the presence of armed troops in our midst.

"He agreed that he would come, and actually told me that his door was wide open to the decision to hold the meeting and the issue to be discussed.

"He is very much aware that the armed people at the local barracks do not behave as if they want peace with us here.

Several women, including the matron of the invid Livingstone School, said the presence of the barracks near the school was causing fear and apprehension to children.

Tenants Boycott Rent While Soldiers Stay

Bulawayo--Some residents of Entumbane are refusing to pay their rent to Bulawayo City Council because of the continued presence of military personnel in the camps formerly occupied by ZIPRA and ZANIA soldiers.

The residents say they still hear shooting every night and they believe this comes from the former military barracks within Entumbane.

Three hundred people from the civilian areas of Enbumbane yesterday marched peacefully to the Chronicle building, where a spokesman said a partial rent strike had already started. It would continue until all soldiers were removed from the area.

A police spokesman said yesterday that there had been no reports of shooting in Entumbane itself since the end of the fighting there two weeks ago.

"But there have been other bursts of shooting around the area. These incidents are due to the number of people still illegally carrying arms," said the spokesman.

The National Army has stated that the military presence at Entumbane is concerned solely with defusing unexploded devices and with guarding the former ZIPRA and ZANIA camps until another use is found for them.

Mr Moses Mpofu, one of the leaders of yesterday's march by Entumbane residents, said: "There is forever shooting going on, day and night. It is difficult to sleep; it is even difficult to eat sometimes."

Mr N. Bhebhe said that not a night had passed since the end of the recent fighting without shooting being heard.

A number of residents were already withholding their rent payments. But from yesterday (March 1) the majority would refuse to pay until the military presence was removed.

The continued presence of troops in Enbumbane was a "military matter," the Bulawayo Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, said yesterday.

JOURNALISTS ENCOURAGED TO USE 'FREEDOM'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has given journalists more treedom than they have had, and it is up to them to use it, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information and Tourism, says in an inter-

view published in the journal Commerce.

There was so way it which the Governmen could influence or dictatifits terms to the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust the Minister said. "The beard of trustees does not have to report to any

The Prime Minister and all members of the Government believed in the freedom of the Prem, he maid. "Or course this freedom is like any other freedom, is relative and not absolute. But we believe the people of Eimbalswe must be free to discuss goals of their sections as it functions."

The Government wished the people of Zimbabwe to be able to engage in debate of that kind without interference from capricious business interests like those in South Africa which have been controlling the Press bere," the Minister and

There are many groups and individuals who held differing views and them people should be free to

## BULAWAYO

state them, and to b

On the ZEC-ZTV, the Minister and when the Coverament carries to power these media had been morely instruments of the Rhedestan Freet and Bishop Abel Muserwa's Governments

agree with the tre regimes would not preject their views through radio and talevision.

This was certainly true regarding EANU (PF) and the Petrucis Front whose views had been beautiful for views and

"Our aim has been simply to make the EBC as instrument for expressing the wishes of all the people of the country about the nature of Government and society in Zimhabwa, and to report activities fairly and objectively," the Minister mid.

In addition to its major plan to train journalists in all media with the anistance of UNESCO. the Government planned to improve

the breadcasting services

needs replacement," the

"We have a programme of 59 million for reequipping the services on 7 the next four years. "We are negotiating

wit! three major companies in Europe on this,"

The overests image of the new Zimbalwe had suffered through "a very bad Press". Local correspondents for overescan newspapers came mostly from South Africa and had painted a picture of chaos, pending civil war, racial troubles and economic criose.

We are plannin, to correct this image by establishing this year Press attaches throughout the system where we have applomatic offices.

It would be the duty of these attaches to correct misimading reports. A teat of 13 now in training would seen be sent to their poets.

## FIVE ZIMBABWE NEWSPAPERS TO SEEK PRICE INCREASES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) Ltd has applied to the Government for an increase in cover prices of the Herald, Chronicle, Sunday Mail, Sunday News and Umtali Post from April 1.

The chairman, Mr George Capon, says trading results in 1981 have so far been "extremely disappointing and budgets forecast a profit well below that of 1980."

"This is mainly due to the sharp increase in the price of newsprint and a substantial rise in salaries and wages (17,5 percent) as well as in most other costs," said Mr Capon.

For the year ended December 31, 1980, pretax profits rose 30 percent to a record \$1 334 301, while turnover at \$12 438 660 was 28 percent higher.

Advertising revenue increased by a third and circulation revenue was up by 19 percent.

Although net profits were marginally lower than in 1979, dividends to shareholders as a percentage of those profits increased to 92,27 percent.

The balance of \$44 244 was placed in the revenue reserve which stands at just over \$1 million.

Mr Capon warned shareholders that "in recognition of the need to re-equip and modernise, dividend policy for the next two or three years is likely to be conservative."

Salaries, wages and staff benefits were higher in monetary terms, but as a percentage of expenditure fell by just under 3 percent.

Directors' fees for services as executives rose by 23,53 percent,

The Herald costs 10c, the Chronicle 9c, the Sunday Mail 12c, the Sunday News 9c and the Umtali Post 10c. All prices include sales tax.

## CHITUNGWIZA URBAN POLL NOMINATIONS STILL STAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

ROOMINATIONS iocal government elec-tions in Chitungwisa this month will stand unless candidates soutly the re-turning officer in writing that they no longer wish to compete. last year for the

The returning officer, r Rouben Jamela, wno to also acting chief execu-Urban Council. terday that 50 tions were received originally scheduled November 22 and 23

These were for the 13 wards being contested — five in Seler, four in Zengeza and three in St Mary's — each of which would return two coun-cillors to the council. Nominations would be

accepted from new can-didates from registered voters in the various wards

But the candidates must be supported on their nomination forms by at least five registered voters

living in the ward in which they wish to stand.

here are 61 820 regis-sed voters in Chitung-in of which 51 856 are the general roll. The t are on the supple-stary roll which in-des adult dependants and lodgers living with residents of Chitungwiss. The Chitungwiss Urban Council has also approved names for Government schools in Seke. St Mary's and Zengess.

and Zengera.

The school in Seke 3 will in future be known as Shingisai, that in Seke 5 Budirirai, Seke 6 Dzidsai, Seke 7 Sonono, Seke 8 Ruyeko, and Seke 11 Tonderai.

In St Mary's the name of the school would be Shingiai. Schools in Zengera 4, 5 and 7 have been named as Fungal.

A spokesman for the council said most of the names were chosen to honour Elmbabwe's fallen and living heroes.

## BRIEFS

TWO DEPUTY MINISTERS 'SATISFACTORY' -- The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mubengegwi and the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Hanyika, were both reported to be in a satisfactory condition by a spokesman for the Andrew Fleming hospital yesterday. Mr Mubengegwi was slightly hurt in a car accident on Monday and Mr Manyika collapsed during a function given by the Cuban Embassy on Monday evening. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 2]

NEW DEPUTY TRADE SECRETARY -- A new Deputy Secretary has been appointed in Zimbabwe's Ministry of Trade and Commerce with effect from yesterday. He is Mr Simon Togara Muzanenhamo, a former branch manager of the Standard Bank of Zimbabwe. After graduating with a BA degree and a post-graduate course in industrial projects, Mr Muzanenhamo worked for the Commonwealth Development Corporation in England and Zambia for eight years, first as a regional accountant and then as an executive assistant.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 3]

GMB'S NEW BOSS--The Agricultural Marketing Authority yesterday announced the appointment of Mr A.B. Long as general manager of the Grain Marketing Board with effect from last Sunday following the retirement of Mr D.A.B. Woolridge. The authority also announced appointments in the GMB of Mr J.P. Burns as assistant general manager (operations) and Mr A.M. Hubbard as assistant general manager (administration). [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 5]

CFU PRESIDENT--The former vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, has been elected president of the union. He replaces Mr David Spain, who was killed in a road accident last week. An executive meeting of the CFU yesterday also elected Mr John Laurie as vice-president. He was formerly chairman of the Salisbury branch. Mr Sinclair was educated at Bishop's College, Cape Town and obtained a first class diploma at the Gwebi Agricultural College, near Salisbury. After travelling overseas he worked on his father's farm at Melsetter before joining the Chibero Agricultural College as an instructor and farm manager. He has also worked as an estate manager and managing director of a family company. Mr Sinclair has been chairman of the Norton Farmers' Association, the SACC and the Cattle Producers' Association. He is married with three children. Mr Laurie (44) was born in Zimbabwe and attended Plumtree School and the Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester, Britain. He owns Howick Ridge, an 1 800 ha farm near Concession, where he produces tobacco, maize and beef. In 1976 he was elected chairman of the Salisbury branch of the CFU. He has also been chairman of the

CFU's administration and lands and natural resources committee. He is married with two children. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 3]

NEW MP NAMED--Mr Naison Muroyiwa was yesterday elected a Member of the House of Assembly, the Registrar-General's office announced. He becomes ZANU (PF) MP for Mashonaland Central in place of Mr Farai Masango, who vacated the seat at his appointment as High Commissioner to Tanzania. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 1]

TRADE DELEGATION TO ASIA--Salisbury businessman Mr Reuben Gondo will represent Zimbabwe in a 10-man trade delegation from Africa touring Asia this month to promote trade among Third World countries. The trip, which has been sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa, takes them to India, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea. "We will be expected to be business ambassadors of Africa," Mr Gondo said. During their tour, expected to last a month, the delegation will explore possibilities of developing trade between Africa and Asia. Mr Gondo, who is an executive member of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, says there are many products Zimbabwe could export to Asia and other Third World countries. He said a number of local business houses had already received inquiries from Asian businessmen. He will also represent Zimbabwean companies wishing to export their products to Asia. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1]

WELSH EXPORT DELEGATION--A 14-man team sponsored by the South Wales Exporters Club arrives in Salisbury on Sunday on a four-day trade drive. The delegation represent British manufacturers of machine tools, battery charging equipment, welding equipment, hydraulic tubing, reproduction furniture, extruded rubber thread, air and gas dryers, oxygen and nitrogen generators. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1]

ESC FUND RAISING--Two big foreign sources of credit totalling more than \$75 million are being negotiated by the Electricity Supply Commission for its Wankie 1 project. Banking sources confirmed yesterday that a project line of credit worth about \$30 million (\$43,5 million) was being negotiated in London for the thermal power station. This will be backed by Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department and the signing could be tomorrow. A U.S. \$50 million (\$33 million) Eurocredit is also being arranged for the scheme. However, negotiations on this are not as advanced as the other deal and a signing is said to be some time away. Although the ESC has said before it is looking to loans for Wankie, no details have been made known as to how these will be arranged. A spokesman said yesterday: "We are involved in several negotiations and will make any announcements in due course." [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 7]

NISSAN PRODUCTION--Leyland's factory in Umtali is pushing out more than 20 vehicles a day to try to fill the tremendous demand which has caused used prices to reach unprecedented levels. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1]

COMPANIES AMENDMENT BILL-Bulawayo--The Companies Amendment Bill, introduced in the Senate last month, seeks to screen prospective investors so that Zimbabwe is not infiltrated by "Mafia businessmen," says the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos

Nkala. "It is necessary not to let corrupt businessmen into this country. We know some are already here and are calculating their chances. Once they are established it will be very difficult to remove them," the Minister said. The move on the companies was therefore preventive rather than curative. "Corrupt businessmen can corrupt the whole society, Ministers, police, judges and everybody. To try to fight and cure the disease will be equal to fighting a raging battle." The present Companies Act does not have provisions for screening of prospective investors. "That is where its weakness lies," said Senator Nkala. The Minister did not consider the new legislation as a threat to prospective investment in Zimbabwe. "Genuine investors will readily come forward and help the country. We would rather have a few genuine investors than a lot of corrupt men who will only serve to erode the economy later." On the security situation in Bulawayo, Senator Nkala said he would brief the Minister of Home Affairs, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office on rife intimidation in the city's western suburbs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 1]

FERUKA NEGLECT DENIED--London--The Central African Petroleum Refineries has already spent about U.S. \$4 million studying technical requirements for the recommissioning of Zimbabwe's Feruka oil refinery. Denying accusations that no work was going on at Feruka, a Capref spokesman said here yesterday: "We have already spent about 20 000 man-hours and U.S. \$2 million on the Feruka refinery and we will, in fact, be having discussions with the Zimbabwe Government later this month." The spokesman did not want to comment further on remarks by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, who said he was dismayed that nothing was going on at Feruka. "There is no point in commenting now. We have already had discussions with the Government there and will be doing so again later this month. Then we will have all the necessary reports and so forth concerning the reopening of the refinery. "It is a complex matter. We have never had a refinery out of action for so long and certain studies are necessary before we can reopen it." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1]

MORTGAGE RATES TO RISE--Homeonwers with more than \$12 000 to pay on their houses will have to pay 9,25 percent on their bonds from June 1, the Association of Building Societies announced yesterday. All rates will go up on that date, mostly by 1,5 percent in line with the bank rate increases. However, most new investment rates with the societies will be decided only after a meeting with the Reserve Bank on Friday. For homes with less than \$12 000 owing the new rate is 8,75 percent. Owner unoccupied houses have increased to 9,75 percent. All commercial and industrial mortgages will be increased to 10,25 percent. One year fixed deposits will carry an interest rate of 5,75 percent and the flexible deposit scheme has been dropped. Two year fixed deposits will earn 6,5 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 1]

UANC RALLY--The UANC was to hold a national executive meeting, a youth convention and a youth rally in Salisbury at the weekend, the national organising secretary, Mr Chris Mbanga, said yesterday. He said a decision had already been taken to take part in the local government elections this month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 1]

BONN-FINANCED RECONSTRUCTION--Two West German Parliamentarians are in Zimbabwe on a five-day visit during which they will visit reconstruction projects financed by the Bonn Government. Dr Manfred Vohrer and Dr Rumpf, both of whom are on the Parliamentary committee on foreign aid projects, arrived in Salisbury on Monday. They have been on a 10-day fact-finding mission in Namibia. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 2]

INCENTIVES FOR EXPORTERS -- Bulawayo -- The Government was last night urged to "look to its exporters" to help build a nation which the world will "admire and envy." Mr Basil Katz, in his final speech as president of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, said export incentives should be given to industrialists to help generate foreign exchange. Speaking at the chamber's 50th annual meeting, he said: "I believe every effort must be made to create a political climate and fiscal policy and quality of life that will attract investors to this country, develop and retain the country's skilled manpower. 'Higher priority should be given to industrialists for the allocation of foreign exchange and they should be given generous export incentives to generate further foreign exchange and create further employment. We have little hope of major development if the foreign exchange position does not improve." The chamber's new president for 1981, Mr John Lancaster, said the job to be done in the coming year was to "put the nation back to work." He said the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries would be putting pressure on the Government over the foreign exchange issue. He, too, said export industries were the key to success. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 1]

LABOR DELEGATION TO VISIT CUBA--A delegation of Zimbabwean trade union officials would visit Cuba in May to discuss the possibility of Cuban assistance in the field of manpower training, a senior official in the international department of the Central Trade Union. Cuban Workers said last night. The official, Mr Rolando Oliva, who was part of the three-man Cuban delegation attending the ZCTU conference in Salisbury at the weekend, said the size of the Zimbabwean delegation to visit Cuba would be decided by the ZCTU. The visit would last for about a week and tentative arrangements had already been agreed to by the head of ZCTU, Mr Albert Mugabe. Mr Oliva described the weekend ZCTU conference as an "epoch-making event" that would be of significance to the international trade union movement as a whole. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 1]

FARMERS' LOANS--The rise in the price of fertiliser should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in loans available to communal farmers, the president of the National Master Farmer Clubs Association, Mr Robinson Gapare, said yesterday. Responding to yesterday's announcement that fertiliser prices rose by 14 percent with effect from Monday, Mr Gapare said failure to increase loan facilities would result in farmers failing to maintain their soil fertility. "Soil fertility has been improving through better farming methods, and this trend could be maintained if more farmers could get money to buy fertiliser," he said. "We realise the need for raising the price is tied up with the general movement in the cost of living. "But in the past communal farmers never had access to loans. "It was only this season that the facility was opened to some and we are hoping a larger number will get help next season." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 2]

TRANSPORT UNION EXECUTIVE--The Transport and General Workers' Union has announced the appointment of eight new executive officers, who were elected at the union's congress on Saturday. They are: Mr A. Mashiri, president of Fort Victoria; Mr M. Mazithulela, vice-president, of Bulawayo; Mr R. Gonzo, general secretary, of Umtali; Mr F. Makanda, vice-general secretary, of Salisbury; Mr F. Mahamba, organising secretary, of Umtali; Mr S. Musewe, vice-organising secretary, of Salisbury; Mr C. Sahari, financial secretary, of Umtali; and Mr S. Nhiwatiwa, treasurer, of Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 3]

BOARD TO SELECT SETTLERS--A new four-man Immigrants' Selection Board has been appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove. They are Mr R. Cornell, Mr S. Marembo, Mr B. Hove and Mr J. Savanhu, says a Government spokesman. Mr Cornell, who was the chairman of the outgoing board, will be chairman of the new body. He has been a member of the Immigrants' Selection Board for several years. Mr Marembo is a businessman and company director. Mr Hove is a barrister who used to practise in England and Mr Savanhu was the first African member of the Federal Assembly and a junior Cabinet Minister. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 7]

FERTILIZER EMBARGO -- The sale of certain brands of fertiliser will be stopped throughout the country from today. The fertilisers which will not be sold are ammonium nitrate, urea, nitrate of soda and compound X, J and T. The embargo was announced in a brief statement yesterday by a spokesman for the country's two fertiliser companies, RFC and Windmill. He said the embargo -- effective from today -would affect sales by both fertiliser companies, as well as those by Sable Chemical Industries Ltd. The spokesman said the embargo was imposed after consultation with the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce and Industry. "The embargo will remain in force until the total delivery position of fertilisers for the new season, particularly the transportation of urea, has been clarified." The embargo does not affect the sale of other fertilisers and is expected to be lifted by the end of the month. Last week it was announced that the manufacturers of ammonium nitrate -operators of the only plant of its kind in the country -- had suspended production because of the shortage of rail trucks. The chairman of Sable, Mr Sid Hayes, said the truck shortage had affected production. The principals of farming associations have said that the fertiliser shortage could affect crop yields in rural areas throughout the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 81 p 1]

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